The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,577.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 32 0
——— including postage ..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 25 0
——— including postage ..... „ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 15 0
——— including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 5 0
——— including postage ..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted at less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Ports of Vingorla, Marmagoa, Carwar, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for those ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Naraikal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to Cochin on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Ports of Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H.P., will be despatched for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on or about the 30th June 1870.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. MADRAS (1,185 tons and 275 H. P.), will be despatched to China on the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent F. S. O. Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mail between Genoa, Messina, Naples, Corfoù, Sicily, Archipelago—Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, have been appointed in regular succession to all the requirements of the Passenger Traffic from and to India.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£33	£15	£4	Including Wines.
„ Suez	36	22	9	
„ Port Said	40	24	10	
„ Marseilles	48	33	12	
„ Naples	50	35	13	
„ Leghorn	53	36	14	
„ Genoa	53	36	15	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay to the above ports, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s.s. INDIA has 72 first and 40 second class berths.

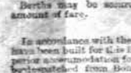
For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Passage.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for one season, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool, Hull, and London. They also make arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped in Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£45	£15	£6	Without Food.
„ Suez	60	25-10	8	
„ Port Said	£42	£24	£ 14	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over 3 years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Passengers from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship RUBICON, 3,930 tons, Captain MARINO, will be despatched on or about the 9th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the GOSPATRICK.)

THE A. 1. Composite clipper Ship DHAWUR, 1306 tons register, JAMES H. BAILLIE, Commander.

This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship HOUR, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS,
Agents for Ship Hour.

Bombay, 23rd June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer H. A. BRIGHTMAN, arrived from Bordeaux, are informed that all goods not now being landed in conformity with the rules of Landing will be by order of the Custom House authorities removed to the Export Bonded Warehouses, where they will lie at the risk and expense of their Consignees.

Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders to be sent to us for signature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ward, s. s. H. A. Brightman.

Bombay, 24th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FREIGHT FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £59; 2nd class £35 ..... Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. .....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £55; 2nd class £34. .....

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Heilbronn & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and vice versâ. The new Steamer APIS, 1,060 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SIRIUS, 2,100 tons, on or about the 20th August, &c.

W. NICOL,
R. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
Liquidators.

Bombay Office, Bombay, 20th June 1870.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£22	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in connection with the P. & O. Co's Mail Steamers from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

FIRST CLASS ..... £13 | SECOND CLASS £9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE. REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head. SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., FIRST CLASS, £4-10; SECOND CLASS, £2-5. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT):—FIRST CLASS, £53; SECOND CLASS, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via SUEZ CANAL, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 29th June, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, 1,826 tons, 400 H. P., Captain A. PARISH, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 27th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 28th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, by the Overland Mail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
22nd June 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Revas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0
Second Class	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 8
Deck	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 8

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUSE. Are dearer. No other change. X very low. Want more sadly. Write. EFFECT.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE TO INDIA.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS.

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

TO VENDORS
OF
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are frequently made for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT that must be purchased in order to obtain them at the lowest prices. It is therefore deemed advisable to reply generally to such enquiries through the columns of the press.

The value of £30 and upwards are exempted at the following prices—viz., 8s. 6d., 22s., and 35s. per dozen. If under £30, the medicines are charged 9s. 6d., 24s. 6d., and 38s. Cash in advance in both instances. No discount allowed.

To save Agents' commission, remittance should be made direct. Shipping charges moderate. Insurance effected, when required.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

533, Oxford-street, W. C. London, Nov. 20, 1869.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessey's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24	„
Ditto three Stars	29	„
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	„
Ditto two Stars	24	„
Ditto three Stars	29	„
Lebegard's Champagne	30	„
Stewart's Portwine	20	„
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8	„
John Begg's Whiskey	Rs. 17 per Jar of 2 Gallons.	

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The following Newspapers and Periodicals can be supplied on application:—

Subscription per annum.	Bombay.	Mofussil.
	£ s.	£ s.
Illustrated London News	27 4	33 12
Graphic	21 12	28 4
Saturday Review	27 4	33 12
Punch	10 4	12 12
Fun	11 2	13 10
Home News (back Nos. in stock)	26 0	32 8
Boy Bells ditto	4 8	6 12
Young Lady's Journal ditto	9 0	11 0
London Journal ditto	4 8	6 12
Family Herald ditto	4 8	6 12
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine dit o	9 0	11 4
All the Year Round ditto	7 8	9 12

N. B.—Price List of Newspapers and Periodicals for 1870 may be had gratis on application.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 24th June 1870.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—After the 30th June next NO INTEREST will be allowed on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. SIMPSON,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is here given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 20th until the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th June 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE.—FORTY RUPEES on each Old Share and TWENTY-SIX RUPEES on each New Share in the Company WILL BE PAID in Cash to the registered holders thereof, respectively, on presentation by them of their Share Certificates at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of July 1870.

W. NICOL,
R. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
Liquidators.

Bombay Office, Bombay, 20th June 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as are found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, whose premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June 1870, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Jumjee Jeejeebhoy's Wadi, at 2 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.

2nd To declare a Dividend.

3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass the Resolution empowering the Directors to increase the Capital of the Company by repayment to the Shareholders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADY ROAD.

Lights and Carriages, BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

[SEE CARD CIRCULARS.]

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; also Horses on Commission.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited. (in Liquidation).—Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., at Chowpatty, the following:—

The Materials of an Iron House (incomplete), such as Columns, Girders, Roofing, &c., lying on Malabar Hill.

130 Contractors' Waggons { lying at Chowpatty.
8 Large blocks of Stones }

On THURSDAY, the 30th June, at 2 P.M., there will be sold in the Godown on the Company's premises at Colaba:—

(1) One 10 Horse Power Portable Steam Engine.
(1) One 3 Ton Travelling Steam Crane (unerected).
(2) Two Circular Saw Benches with Saw.
(1) One Second-hand Water Meter, and Sundry other articles.

On FRIDAY, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises at Bates Hill near Bandora:—

About 7,300 square yards of Land.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises at Santa Cruz near Bandora:—

About one lac of square yards of Batty Land partly wasted.

On MONDAY, the 4th July, at 3 P.M., there will be sold on the premises, near the Andheree station of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway:—

About 44,407 square yards of Batty Land.

Terms of Sale and all other information can be had on application to Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

10th June 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (in Liquidation) will be HELD at the Bank's Offices, on the top floor of the old Commissariat Building, corner of Parsee Bazaar Street, on MONDAY, the 18th day of July 1870, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

2nd. To determine the amount of compensation to be paid to the employés of the Bank for the loss of their employment.

3rd. To consider the practicability of releasing the remaining Contributories, who have made default in payment of Third Call on forfeited Shares of the Company.

4th. To declare a final Dividend, and

5th. To pass Resolutions declaring the affairs of the Bank fully wound up.

B. B. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUZJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT 'FUER SEE-, FLUSS- UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

La Lloyd Francaise, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary week)	Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto	„ 5

Horse Fodder for Sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIEBS & Co., Stables.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 288 of 1869.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia and Awabai his wife.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hormusjee Manekjee Dadkwalla and Buttonbai his wife .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of August 1869, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, 13th day of July next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

All the ESTATE and Interest of the above-named Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia, Awabai his wife, Hormusjee Manekjee Dadkwalla and Buttonbai his wife, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the north side of Khetwady 12 Cross Lane or Street, in the suburb or district of Girgaum near outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement six hundred and four square yards (be the same a little more or less), surveyed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,247 and 2,248, and the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 129 and bounded as follows:—On the east by Khetwady 12 Cross Lane or Street, on the west by the property now or lately the property of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, on the north by the property of Shivlacksee Pestonjee, and on the south by the property of the late Sinnoo Bebee, and which premises were lately occupied by Mr. H Horden, but are at present unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the offices of Messrs. Anstey, Prentis and Bishop, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle within the Fort.—Dated this 13th day of June 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The 'LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS.
Agent,
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE "ECONOMIST."
A large size Kibdien Range, complete with extra Hot Water Attachment.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "VICTORESS," Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, COOKING STOVE, complete with and without Copper Oblong Hot Water Attachment.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "MAGNOLIA" COOKING STOVE.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "VICTORESS," Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, COOKING STOVES, complete with and without Brass Cock to Oval Boiler for Hot Water.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "QUEEN" HEATING STOVE is well suited for the Bed room, the Nursery or the Office. It has a moveable ornamental top, which when lifted off transforms the Heating Stove into a convenient COOKING STOVE,
exposing the accommodation it affords for two Boilers or Kettles.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "EXCELSIOR" HEATING STOVE is also admirably constructed for the radiations of Heat with the smallest possible consumption of Coal, and accommodation on the Top for one Boiler or Kettle.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

THE "PRESIDENT" and the "EGG" HEATING STOVES, peculiarly ingenious and novel in construction.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

FIRE FLY STOVES or English Segrees.
Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1½ inch Hoop, Iron made especially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Mayhury, Mathews & Co.,
No. 22 Apollo Street. Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files, of all descriptions; and a complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and somewhat delicate character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery, M	Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per Doz.
Pure dry Carte Blanche	„ 31	„ 17 „
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 32	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Re. 1!

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	„ 35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.
A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double-breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy Dark silk mixed Tweeds ditto ditto	„ 30
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Double Cork lined Hats	„ 7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPANISH MATTING CARPETS, 90 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

TERMS CASH.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETOR begs to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES,

...MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

...kes declining.

...W BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

		Last dividend		Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
		all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
	1,000	all	10 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,479
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	1295
5,750	1,000	all	12½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	32½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	195
37,200	250	12½	do.	National Bank of India	132
10,000	250	5	12 do.	Oriental Bank	42½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Nil	Colaba Land Co.	1,735
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
1,750	2,000	2 0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,190
4,000	2,000	1 8	Nil	Port Canning	335

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	19	3 6	p. c. G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
	£75	100	1 5	do. Do. New £20 shares	117
	£	43	10 2	do. Do.	
	£10	1,000	45	do. B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£10	196	5 1	do. Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	925
500	2,500	all	110*	Alliance Spinning	1,900
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,900 nl.
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	785
800	150	150	...	Broach Mills	120
900	150	60	...	Do. New	70
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150*	Great Eastern	1,450
2,500	1,000	all	80	Manockji Petit's	725
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,505
900	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,475

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	230*	Albion Cotton Press Co.	2,155
200	2,000	1,100	100	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
276	3,750	all	850	Alexandra Press Co.	950
150	12,000	11,000	200	Apollo Press Co.	8,300
200	2,000	all	250	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	all	250	Do. New	925
500	1,500	all	800	Colaba Press Co.	7,900
200	5,000	all	1,000	East India Press Co.	1,300
150	5,000	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	1,000
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,015
200	5,000	all	1,000	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
1,000	5,000	2,000	400	Kurrachee Press Co.	3,000
2,000	400	350	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	370
122	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	750	200	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	100	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,200
400	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	9.10 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135	ps. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	925
4,000	50	all	5	pc. Mechanics' Bldgs Co.	30
500	2,000	300		9 Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	140
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	305

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

	5,250	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	695
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	15
	8,000	2,000	...	Bombay Stk	100
11,900	1,000	all	...	Elph'st'ne Land	5½
1,900	1,000	650	...	Do. New	32

CALCUTTA.—22ND JUNE 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, heavy amounts at Rs. 97-8, or 2-8 discount.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, small amounts at Rs. 107-0.

5½ per cents, small sums, at Rs. 114-10 and 114-12.

In shares —

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,495, for cash.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130 to 130½ for cash.

Agra Bank, new A. shares, at Rs. 108.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 340 for cash.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 25.

Nolan, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25.

Hodgson, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Jinjeera.

Stewart, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Jinjeera.

Peters, Assistant Surgeon, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Jinjeera.

Fraser, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Dept., on duty, to Kurrachee.

Wood, Lieutenant, 103rd Fusiliers, on medical certificate, to England.

Thoyts, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Bunyer, Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, on duty, to Neemuch.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N W. Provinces*, June 22.)

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Patrick McDermott, in civil medical charge of Banda, is placed in charge of the jail at that station.

Dr. James Cleghorn is placed in charge of the jail at Jounpore.

Surgeon Albert Richard Waghorn is placed in charge of the jail at Mirzapore.

Two months and nineteen days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant R. J. Young, District Superintendent of Police, Futtehpore, with effect from the 1st June, or subsequent date.

Mr. W. Clarke, Inspector of Police, Benares, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Futtehpore, during the absence on leave of Local Lieutenant Young, or until further orders.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. Herbert Blakey Finley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Etah, with effect from the 12th curr nt, or subsequent date.

Mr. John Albert Innes, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of Jalaun, is appointed to officiate in the same capacity at Ajmere, vice Baboo Eshan Chunder Mookerjee, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Captain Thomas James Quin, on deputation.

Mr Edward Rose, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Banda, is transferred to Moradabad in the same capacity.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. George Spence D'aborough Dale, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Allygurh, with effect from the 25th ultimo.

Mr Richard Wall, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moradabad, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, during the absence on deputation of Mr. William Ralph Boson, or until further orders.

The Reverend Jeremiah FitzAustin Gavin, B A., Chaplain of Roorkee, is appointed to be Chaplain of Chunar, with effect from the 1st proximo.

With the consent of the Officer Commanding, Assistant Surgeon Joseph Patrick McDermott, attached to the 15th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Banda, with effect from the 9th ultimo, vice Assistant Surgeon A. McArthur.

Mr. William Arthur Howe is appointed to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. Richard Wall was appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore.

Mr. Alfred Cotterell Tupp is appointed to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. Howe.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. P. K. Hyndman, Executive Engineer, Agra District, State Railway, from the 1st August ensuing, or subsequent date.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH JUNE.

London...	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10	Nom. to-day
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s.	"
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	"
	Wooden ships	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d.	"
	Hydraulics Coir bills	£9 7s. 6d. to £9 15s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	"
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 8 per bale,	
	Do. Opium	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 2 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Pembrokeshire	Wilkinson	London, March 18.
	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Jeddah, June 1.
	Futteh Shah Allum	Nacoda	Jeddah, June 1.
	Himalaya, (s)	Aitkinson	Calcutta, May 31.
24	India (s)	Cordero	Genoa, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Otterburn (s)	Lewcock	Liverpool.
	Her Majesty	Mowatt	Liverpool.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Wood	Jinjeera.
	Comorin (s)	Osborn	Kurrachee.

The following vessels cleared their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Monarchy, Hay, Malabar Coast.

Ship Pride of England, Taylor, to Java.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Martaban, to Kurrachee.

Ship G. F. O. Hoyn, to Madrasin.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
22	British Peer	...	...
	Sir Monan	...	...
	Roswell	...	...
	Moorsefort	...	...
	Nord-west Castle	...	...
	City of Calcutta	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.		
21	Wolverton	False Point.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
21	Canmore (s)	Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BROWNE—HANSON—June 21, at St. Andrew's Church, Poona, by the Rev. R. Angus, Mr. George Anthony Browne, Head Clerk, Gun Carriage Agency, Colaba, to Miss Ellen Ann Hanson, daughter of Pensioned Honorary Assistant Surgeon Samuel Hanson.

DEATH.

BENSON—June 21, at Kalbee Marchum Viaduct, accidentally drowned, Mr. William Benson, aged 24 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BIGNOLD—June 22nd, at Garden House, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, the wife of T. F. Bignold, Esq., C.S., of a son.

POWELL—June 22nd, at Murree, the wife of Mr. Francis Powell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MacDOUGAL-PLOWDEN—June 20th, at Buxar, by the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, Major W. C. MacDougall, Bengal Staff Corps, (Staff Department), to Eleanor M. A. Chichely Plowden, only daughter of the late Captain Henry Gordon Chicheley Plowden, late 9th Light Cavalry.

DEATH.

McCARTHY—June 18th, at Subathoo, Kate, wife of the late Richard McCarthy, Esq., of Allahabad.

CALDER—June 20th, at Calcutta, Mr. David Calder, aged 51 years, 11 months and 21 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

FOWLER—June 20th, at South End House, Adyar, Madras, the wife of J. T. Fowler, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

THOMSON—June 18th, at Cocanada, Captain Heywood Thomson, Master Attendant, aged 52 years and 6 months, after a lingering illness, brought on by exposure to the excessive heat while engaged in laying down two new buoys at the entrance to the harbour of Cocanada.

TRIST—May 29th, at Bangalore, Miss Caroline Trist, daughter of the late Captain Trist, R.N., aged 54.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

MILLER—June 18th, at Auchnagie House, Mussoorie, the wife of Staff Surgeon C. M. M. Miller, of a son.

DEATH.

COOPER—June 4th, at Goruckpore, Arthur Sherlock, infant son of J. Cooper, Inland Customs, aged nearly 4 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870.

MR. CHARLES McMINN, a Bengal Civilian, and, according to Major-General Barrow, an excellent servant of the State, has been moved to compose and publish a pamphlet on the "Principles and Practical Success of the Competition System," and to argue strongly on behalf of its extension. That which has moved him is an earnest desire to secure the best men that can be got for Indian work and a distrust of the intentions of the Government in whose practice he sees hostility to the competition system and a decided bent towards its overthrow by the revival of the old system of patronage. He therefore sets himself to prove that literary competition supplies the best test of practical ability, and that by no other mode can an equal number of fit men be obtained to carry on the scheme of personal government, which, he is good enough to say, we have imposed on India. The pamphlet is written with an ability far above the average, and, in some parts with a vigour uncommon except in the pages of our best authors. The subject discussed is of the last importance to us, since it is no more nor less than the best method of providing for the conduct of an administration which has no parallel, at least in modern history.

But while we are grateful for this spirited vindication of the competition system as a mode of selecting the human material out of which to form an administrative service for India, we none the less recognize the fact that if the success of the system has not been long regarded as beyond dispute, there is no other system open to us. We may owe it, in the first instance, to a desire to provide the best men, but when Parliament determined to transfer the government of India to the Crown, the continuation of the system became imperative. Parliament and the public would never have consented that the patronage which lapsed with the fall of the Company should become "loot" in the hands of a Minister, and be employed as an engine of political corruption to buy votes and secure fixity of tenure in Downing Street. The growing feeling that the public service should be open to all who could win a place in it, materially helped to overcome resistance, but the primary cause of success was the well-founded dread and jealousy of patronage, always conspicuous, though frequently ineffectual, in English history. All the theoretical arguments on behalf of the competition system, apart from this great practical argument, told, no doubt, with effect, but the security for the continuance of the system lies in the necessity of preventing Party from possessing itself of Indian Patronage. It is fortunate that a scheme so generally excellent and effective, was available to replace pure nomination; but it is to be feared that we owe it less to the virtues than to a dread of the vices of mankind. How needful competition was as a barrier to the tide of human frailty, may be inferred from the rapid development of patronage in India, and the persistent efforts of authority to encroach on the domain of competition. Nevertheless the only chance of an overthrow of the system is that men may come to think some sort of nomination, with the safeguard of standard examinations, may be preferable, that is may give greater opportunities for the insidious intermixture of patronage. The chance is so slight that it is now no chance at all, and, if we hold India so long, the next century will still see, at least the Covenanted Civil Service, recruited by public competition. Indeed, it is quite possible that the patronage-mongers themselves will arrive at the conclusion that their cherished interests are best served by the maintenance of competition; and should they be wise to that degree, they will proportionately restrain their tendency to usurp the rights of the competition men. They may depend upon it that if they succeed in breaking down the Covenanted Civil Service, the reign of patronage will be short, for the British public would forthwith demand that all men who take service in India should enter through the gate of competition.

That is the point at which, as we take it, Mr. McMinn would like to arrive. He has such faith in literary tests as a means of ascertaining ability that he would abolish patronage altogether. We do not think it would be safe to go that length. There are always many men, unable to pass an examination, who have great practical ability and great knowledge also. The Government of India, far more than the Home Government, requires servants variously endowed, and mere scholastic training might seriously limit the field of choice. The military element, for example, ought never to be driven out of the civil administration. A man who has not been trained in the schools might be an excellent political agent, an able police officer, a good accountant. We have every respect for the value of literary tests, but every day history shows that a literary training is not the only training which developes faculty and strengthens character. The real object of a competitive examination should be to ascertain not only what faculties a man has but whether he has them at command. The chief value of a competition is that it brings a large number into the field and increases the chances of securing the most promising. But the real training for Indian work can only be had in India, by actual trial and experience; and the aim of Government should be, as it is, but in a greater degree than it is, to make service in the lower ranks a school where, not only knowledge, but habits may be acquired. The exception to the rule is the judicial branch of work. The foundations for that can be laid at home, yet, even in this case, the real effective training can be had nowhere but in India. Mr. McMinn has eloquently pourtrayed the defects in the legal administration of Bengal; but Bengal is not all India, and his fervid accusations do not apply to Bombay where some pains have been taken to provide a separate and accomplished body of magistrates and judges. In this direction, however, there is ample room for improvement.

While we are not prepared to say that the Indian Government should be restricted in the choice of agents to those who enter by the door of competition, we entirely agree with Mr. McMinn that faith should be kept with those who did and do so enter; that, indeed, Government should ever regard the selected service as the foundation of its rule. "Next to maintaining the material forces which now guard our empire against open force, our first care should be to preserve those mental forces which alone can secure its stability and justify (?) its existence. To defer building a bridge when one is wanted is no doubt melancholy, but to discourage ability from an Indian career, and to admit in its place mediocrity and incompetence, is to build a bad and unsafe bridge where men must pass, and is treachery to the principles of personal government." It is also treachery to the British Empire. Do what we may, India will never get the best men to quit England, nor is it right that she should, since England is more to Englishmen than India, and more to the world. But because India cannot deprive England of her best men, that is no reason why the rulers of India should employ the first comer who happens to be a relative or a friend or the client of a polical patron. The rule should be to make the best of the means at command. For the rest we are bound in justice to India, if the phrase is preferred, to improve the machinery of administration and the spirit of government in every way; but, remember, the first duty of an Englishman is to his own Empire, and his first duty is his last.

A SCHEME of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for giving Bengal a separate judicial service, is under consideration at Simla.

GENERAL FYTCHE, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, who has been at Ootacamund on leave for the last three months, left Madras for Burmah on the 18th instant.

SANCTION has been accorded, we find, to the estimates for the earthwork of the little branch from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Oomrawutee, which will save 5½ miles of cartage to the cotton of the district.

A FOOT-RACE is to take place at Bangalore on the 30th instant between Mr. J. Dunbar of the 21st Fusiliers, and Mr. Lawrell, R. H. A. Distance half a mile. Mr. Dunbar is said to be already known on "English running grounds."

FROM a return made to Parliament in May last it appears that since the year 1860 the total number of sons of Indian officers appointed to Sandhurst has amounted to 446. The number annually appointed has risen from three in 1860 to eighty-eight in 1869.

THE recent announcement that the Chief Court of the Punjab had confirmed the decree of the lower court in the divorce case Gordon *versus* Gordon and Lord W. Hay appears to have been premature. By latest accounts the judgment, though daily expected, had not yet been delivered.

THE power of attorney from Messrs. Samuel Lowell Price and John Young to Mr. C. H. Ogbourne to act in India as attorney for the official liquidators of the Albert Life Assurance Company in the room of Captain Francis Parry (returned to England) was approved of at the Court of Chancery by Vice Chancellor Sir William Milbourne James on the 16th ultimo.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Ceylon paper, of a prosaic and economical turn of mind, has been kind enough to work out an intricate calculation, and sends the result as follows. He says that if the Duke of Edinburgh had made testimonials sport, he still had the satisfaction of killing the most expensive elephant ever slain in Ceylon, the sum total of its value at the price paid for it being no less than £2,733 17 9.

MAJOR-GENERAL BARROW, C B., is to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oude during Mr. Davies's absence on leave. "We do not hear (says the 'Pioneer') whether the General will continue to act as Financial Commissioner, but presumably he will, since all the Commissioners from among whom the post might be temporarily occupied are only 'officiating,' and there is said to be a fear in high places that too rapid elevation might tend to demoralize the already exalted."

HERE is a trait characteristic of Lord Napier of Magdala. When passing through a certain station about dawn, His Excellency inspected the Commissariat supplies. The potatoes were bad, and a specimen of them was at once sent to the responsible officer with a note stating that the Commander-in-Chief had been supplied with excellent potatoes the night before. An incident like this will do a great deal for the efficiency of the commissariat, and for the comfort of the British soldier.

THE Government of India, in March 1869, ordered from the Government School of Arts in Bengal six sets of casts and photographs of the ancient remains of the Bhoobuneswar Temples in Orissa, for which the expenditure of Rs. 5,166 was sanctioned at the time, and another sum of Rs. 1,200 has now been sanctioned. The casts are now completed and are to be distributed. Three sets are to be sent to the Secretary of State in England, one to the Calcutta Museum, and one to each of the public museums at Bombay and Madras.

"THE rule that no uncovenanted officer shall continue in the service of Government after attaining the age of fifty-five years has been found in many cases productive of great hardship: hale and hearty men, of ripe experience and unfailing powers, being sent to the right-about *sans ceremonie*, to their own disgust and the detriment of the public service. It is now," "the Pioneer" hears, "in contemplation to extend the limit to sixty years, and to give local Governments a discretion to grant exemptions in special cases. *Vivant seniores!* Something in the way of furlough should be given to the juniors now."

ABOUT three months ago, from the small Shan States on the western borders of China, there started a party of eight hundred Buddhist priests. Their destination was Rangoon. Their object was to see the great Shoay Dagon, and the wonderful achievements of the British Government. The way, however, was long, and the travellers were all poor. Many, moreover, were enfeebled, either by age or sickness, so that the band grew daily smaller, and of the eight hundred who entered the forests of Upper Burmah one hundred and eighty alone reached Rangoon. Many of these intend to settle there; the remainder to return to their homes in the north.

"GOING to the devil" is a pitiable condition for a man to be in, but a woman "going to the devil" is a terrible sight. A moral reflection of this sort prepares the reader for something serious. The Lahore paper, which makes it, follows it up thus:—"As every individual in Lahore knows there is a most distressing example of this in the station. It is no longer a private matter; recent scenes have made it a public scandal, if it was not so before. Will no Christian man or woman undertake the task of reclamation, however difficult, however thankless, however hopeless? Or must she go on her way to the miserable end,—the death in the hospital or the ditch? What can be said of those wretched men who have made her frenzy or despair their sport except that their shameless and open displays of vice will not be passed over in silence."

THE "Friend of India" is "glad to state that the objectionable notification providing for the insertion of the condition in the enforcement of Government promissory notes for payment of the interest in England by drafts upon India, that such interest shall be liable to any income-tax which may be imposed upon it by law in India, does not at the present moment or in the existing state of the law render such interest liable to the tax. It is only a precaution in case the law should be hereafter modified and the tax be levied strictly upon the interest paid by Government at the place of payment—as was done under the Act of 1860, and as is done in England. If the insertion of the condition had been postponed till the law shall be changed, the interest on the papers sent home intermediately would escape. Why, if interest is to be taxed, is the amount not taken at the fountain-head as before?"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 23RD JUNE.

The Orleans Princes have addressed a letter to the Corps Legislatif asking for an abridgment of their decree of banishment.

The weather in England is at present cool and rainy.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opens dull and heavy.

Total weekly sales of Cotton..	55,000	bales.
" " Surats....	13,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	640,000	"
" " Surats....	108,500	"
" Import of Cotton	63,000	"
" " Surats....	1,000	"

Dhollera 8¾d.

The steamer Atalanta has entered the Canal for Bombay.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton to-day was depressed.

Dhollera 8¾d.

The Manchester Market is quiet and prices are drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 10½d.

8¼ lbs. do. 10s. 6¾d.

40's Mule Twist 1s. 3½d.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE SUPERSESSION OF COLONELS.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons last night Major Anson gave notice that he would move on Tuesday next to select a committee to enquire into the hardships of the supersession of British by Indian Colonels.

INDIAN CADETSHIPS.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE, NOON.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Sir Titus Salt, said that eight commissions will be allotted to the sons of Indian officers for the next two or three years until the reduction of the army is carried out. Two hundred applications for cadetships, he said, were outstanding, and preference would be given to the sons of such officers as had been killed in action.

General George Balfour has been appointed Knight Companion of the Bath.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" believes the nomination of Major-General Barton to the Mysore Division to be an accomplished fact.

NEW YORK, 24TH JUNE.

The American Commissioner of Agriculture estimates that this year's cotton crop will exceed that of last year.

THE JINJEERA EXPEDITION.

THE Government s.s. Dalhousie sailed for Jinjeera on Saturday with Mr. W. H. Havelock, Revenue Commissioner, one company of the 22nd Native Infantry, and also Surgeon Hodgson, Lieutenant Stewart, and Assistant Surgeon Peters of the 22nd N. I.

THE GORDON KNOT.

"Audi alteram partem."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So much has been written and so much said about that which is called the "Gordon case," that I trust you will permit an erratic ethereal being, who is here, there, and everywhere, who pries into everybody's business but his own, and who knows so many, oh! so many, secrets belonging to other people, to say a few words.

Now, Sir, if I tell you that I know all the *pros* and *cons* of the case, and have seen all the confidential minutes of those who write H. E. before their name, as well as those of hon'ble members of Council, what a storm I might create, and might not the Secretariat be turned upside down in the vain endeavour to find out who the delinquent might be who had set such a crowd of cats out of such a cart-load of bags; and equally if I were to say that I had seen all the papers on the other side, and all the rebutting evidence in his favour which Major-General Gordon had committed to paper, (though by the way these latter papers *have* been easier of access than the documents of the other side,) might not my friend Hume, than whom a better fellow never stepped, be perhaps suspected of being unable to keep his own counsel. Suffice it, Sir, to say, that by passing through key-holes, and by hovering unseen about many a hand busily engaged in penning "able and exhaustive" minutes, I *have* picked up a good deal of information about this military complication, and your humble servant "Will o' the Wisp," after mature deliberation, has come to the conclusion that the public do not know very much about the case in question; that what they do know, by chance happens to be in favour of General Gordon, and that therefore this great public has been rushing into the most violent partisanship, and whilst making him out a saint and martyr have been writing down the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and the members of Council as, save the mark! a pack of merciless devils!

I would ask now to explain to those whose knowledge of Latin is not on a par with their illogical ire, the meaning of the threadbare phrase which heads this letter.

And now as to the article which appears in your contemporary of to-day's date on the case above alluded to, I will not say more than that it strongly reminds me of a certain prominent member of the legal profession who not long since left these shores, and who was never greater in declamation, never taller in his talk than when, Sir, he knew absolutely nothing about his brief. And as to your own article of to-day, permit me to be rude enough to say that after perusing it I doubt if you are better acquainted with the leading points of the case than are your neighbours; and although I therefore join issue with you about much that it contains, still I cordially agree with you in saying that the whole of the case should be made public. When such *has* been done and when the public are in full possession of all the facts, then let the partizans of each party fall to tooth and nail, till not even the ultimate joints of their caudal appendages remain as evidences of the strife; but, Sir, till then, that a large portion of the public may occupy itself with subjects with which it is acquainted, and not as in the present case by floundering out of its depth display its ignorance, is the surely reasonable suggestion of your most ubiquitous servant,

WILL O' THE WISP.

Jack o'Lantern Hall, 24th June.

[Will o' the Wisp" would have done the public some service had he told us the "other part" which we are all ready to hear. We do not doubt his ability to have done so. The amount and accuracy of our knowledge is, of course, open to question. All we say is put it to the test by publishing the papers. We are ready to abide by that ordeal.—ED. *B. G.*]

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 26th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 12 cents.

CARWAR, 25th June 10-0 A.M.—Weather thick, wind west south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29 92

MANGALORE, 26th June, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79.

CANNANORE, 26th June, 1 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29 970, rainfall 44 cents.

INTERESTING TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENTS.

ONLY a few months ago we in Bombay, in common with all India, were rejoicing in no measured degree at the successful termination of the great work of linking India and Egypt together by a submarine cable. It was then felt that the old days of irregularity and frequent interruption, and occasional spasmodic periods of regularity, of telegraphic communication had passed away, and that a new era of regularity and rapidity in the telegraphic service between the great centre of the Empire and the Eastern Dominions had dawned. But now there is yet greater cause for rejoicing. The entire grand plan of laying a submarine cable from the shores of England to the shores of India has been carried out with a brilliant success worthy of these days of scientific power. No longer is it necessary to use even the Continental land lines. The cable, starting from Porthcurno, near Penzance, first touches at Lisbon, then Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria; then from Suez to Aden and Bombay, so that the whole distance between the two countries is traversed by submerged telegraph wire excepting, of course, the Isthmus of Suez. Telegrams to Europe now even leave Old Time himself behind! and answers are frequently received on the same day that questions are despatched. And then it is not now uncommon for us here in India actually to publish items of the news of the previous day earlier than these same pieces of news are published to English readers by the morning papers! Surely, then, this enterprise and its promoters deserve the applause of the great, and this is not being withheld. In celebration of the completion of the work, a conversazione was held in London on Thursday night in the house of Mr. John Pender, chairman of the company, which was attended by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lady Mayo, Sir Bartle Frere, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, and a large and distinguished assembly. The most interesting feature at the conversazione was a series of telegraphic experiments, which cannot have failed to be of the highest interest, and to contribute in no small degree to the entertainment of the company present. Telegrams were sent to and answers received from the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the President of the United States of America, &c. Mr. G. B. Stacey, general superintendent of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company in Bombay, issued invitations to a number of gentlemen in Bombay to participate to some extent in the entertainment by being present in the Bombay Office while the experiments were going on; but though 11 P M. (Greenwich) was a convenient time for the brilliant assembly in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, it was certainly not so in Bombay, for we being in advance of the folks at home, were then between three and four hours into Friday morning. Only a few gentlemen therefore had the courage to order their servants to summon them from a tranquil sleep at such a time in the morning, and we fear that in the case of some of those who were present the summons must have been persistently repeated before they could be got under weigh for the Telegraph office. There can be no doubt, however, that those gentlemen who were present were amply compensated for getting up at such an hour. The experiments, it is hardly necessary to say, were highly interesting, and some of the telegrams were amusing enough, as will be seen from the following copies, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Stacey. The messages for India were sent from Mr. Pender's house in Arlington Street, to Porthcurno, near Penzance, the landing place of the cable; and were repeated at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, and Aden. While the experiments were being conducted, Bombay was in instantaneous communication with Simla, via Deesa and Agra, 1,237 miles, and also with Government House, Gunnesh Khind. There was also instantaneous communication with Madras, via Belgaum and Bangalore, 893 miles. Both the cable and the Indian lines worked to perfection.

The following are copies of the telegrams :—

FROM THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

To the President of the United States, Washington.

SIMLA, 23RD JUNE, 7 P.M.

The Viceroy of India for the first time speaks direct by telegraph with the President of the United States. May the completion of this long line of uninterrupted communication be the emblem of lasting union between the Eastern and Western worlds.

FROM PRESIDENT GRANT, WASHINGTON.

To the Viceroy of India.

WASHINGTON ——.

Your despatch of this day's date received. I congratulate you upon the successful connection of your country with the balance of the world by telegraph, and join you in the wish for a lasting union between the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

FROM SIR BARTLE FRERE, LONDON.

To Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Gunesh Khind.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Health and prosperity to all our friends in Bombay.

FROM SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.

To Sir Bartle Frere.

BOMBAY, JUNE 24.

Your old friends return your good wishes.

FROM THE COUNTESS OF MAYO.

To the Viceroy of India.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

In availing myself of the Submarine Cable I feel the obligation which science imposes upon the world. Not only does it serve political interests but assists relations in thus enabling me to send you almost instantaneously an affectionate greeting from your wife and family.

FROM EARL MAYO

To the Countess of Mayo.

SIMLA, 24TH JUNE, 5-10 A.M.

Thankful for your message. I send you affectionate greeting from your two boys and all here.

FROM SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD.

To Governor of Bombay.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

I was before the Abyssinian Committee the day before yesterday. I hope agreeable to all.

FROM SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.

To Sir William Mansfield.

GUNESH KHIND, JUNE 24.

Thank you. Important equally to Committee and this Government your evidence should be taken..

FROM SIR CHARLES FORBES, LONDON.

To Sir Charles Forbes, Bombay.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

We congratulate you on the opening of the submarine communication equally important to the Imperial as to the Commercial interest.

FROM MACDONALD, BOMBAY.

To Sir Charles Forbes, London.

BOMBAY, JUNE 24.

I reciprocate your congratulations heartily.

FROM H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

To the Viceroy of India.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

I congratulate your Excellency on England and India being now connected by a submarine cable, and feel assured this grand achievement will prove of immense benefit to the welfare of the Empire. Its success is thus a matter of Imperial interest.

FROM THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

SIMLA, JUNE 24, 5-4 A.M.

Your Royal Highness's message just received. All interested in the welfare of England and India must feel thankful for the great advantages which the completion of this great enterprise has conferred on the Empire.

FROM SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.

To Mr. Pender.

GUNESH KHIND, 24TH JUNE.

I beg you will offer my dutiful respects to His Royal Highness.

FROM CHAIRMAN, T. C. AND M. COMPANY.

To H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

LONDON, JUNE ——

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is at this moment assisting at an entertainment in honour of the submarine telegraph between England and your presidency. I take this occasion to congratulate your Excellency on the increased facilities of communication, which cannot fail to bind the Empire more closely together, to the mutual benefit of the mother-country and her dependencies.

FROM GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

To Chairman, T. C. and M. Company.

GUNESH KHIND, 24TH JUNE,

existing relations, your calm disposition, your dignified deportment, your soundness of views, in applying when necessary the principles of English law and equity to the peculiar complications of this country, and above all your conscientious solicitude to do justice between man and man are so well known and so fully appreciated in this Presidency that it is needless for us to make any lengthened allusion to them. Nor need we do more than refer to the great kindness you ever showed, the encouragement you afforded, and the deference you paid to those of us who have been called upon to take part as assessors in the trial of criminal cases pending before you.

It is our strong conviction that few judges in this district have come more into or inspire confidence in the administration of justice than yourself; and that no one has surpassed you in showing prompt sympathy with the people. Coming comparatively speaking a stranger, to this province, knowing not a syllable of Gozerati, you have in the course of a few years made yourself familiar with the language, manners, and habits of its people; and we may be permitted to state that in leaving Surat you leave it with a reputation not any wise inferior to that of your honoured predecessors Mr. Justice Hebbert and the late lamented Mr. Justice Forbes. We should not be doing full justice to your merits were we to omit to make mention on this occasion that you have laid us under a deep debt of obligation by performing the duties of president of the Andrew's Library, the Hindoo Girl School Committee, and the Parak School Judiciary. On all occasions which required the weight of your presence you have always evinced the most suitable readiness to comply with the general wish of the friends and true progress by presiding at the annual meetings of all our local, educational institutions. Permit us to say with a hearty recognition of your valuable services and a sincere testimony to your high character that you carry with you the respect, admiration, and best wishes of the whole community of Surat. In conclusion, in bidding you a hearty farewell, we pray to God that all health and happiness and honour may attend you in your new sphere of labour for our country.

Mr. Kemball replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—As I am given to understand that it is intended to forward the address, which you have been good enough to read to me, to Government, you will not of course expect me to answer it now. However, I cannot allow this opportunity, the last public one I shall have, to pass without thanking you for the friendly interest you have shown in me. When it was first hinted to me by some of the leading members of your community on its becoming known that I was to be raised to a seat on the bench, and you will bear me witness that I was averse to celebrate in some public manner my departure from among you, I stated to those gentlemen that personally being conscious of having only done what it was my duty to do, and as the same time being conscious of many shortcomings, I would rather be allowed to go away privately, but when I was assured that the desire was too general and too strong to resist of that, I felt it would be ungenerous to refuse compliance. I have since [illegible] and have had frequent friendships, and it is with much regret that I view my approaching departure. Although I am about to go from among you, I hope that I shall still remain your good-will. I feel not say that it will be a great pleasure to me to meet again any of my old Surat friends, and I hope you will bear this in mind whenever any of you visit Bombay. In bidding you for the present a hearty farewell, I beg to thank you very heartily for the exhibition of your friendly feeling towards me.

The company next retired to partake of refreshments provided for them, after which they returned to witness a display of fireworks on an extensive scale. This over, the meeting separated, having enjoyed a social reunion such as cannot but tend to break down the barriers between rulers and ruled in this country.

Mr. Kemball goes to Bombay, carrying with him the heartiest wishes for his success in the high office he is about to enter on.

Mr. Kemball left Surat on Monday the 20th instant. Several European and native gentlemen of Surat assembled at the railway station to bid him farewell. Amongst others we observed Colonel Adam, Major Shortt, Messrs. Berts, Wallace, Dixon, Meer Syed Alau Khan Bahadoor, Meer Goolam Baba, Jugjeewundass Khooshaldass, Syed Hussun El Medini, Kaikhustro Hormusjee, Oomedram Anundram, Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, Eduljee Meerjeebhoy, Manockjee Atmaram, Dayabhai Sawaichund, &c., &c.

DISTURBANCE ON THE FRONTIER—SLAUGHTER OF TROOPS BY WAZIRIS.

INTELLIGENCE has been received (says *Indian Public Opinion* of the 21st inst.) that the Waziris on the Bannoo frontier are "up." For some time they have been ripe for mischief, and have been fanning their excitement to fighting pitch by some grievances, real or imaginary, which, they fancy, they have against Government. This feeling has at last culminated in a raid upon British territory in which we regret to say, they were only too successful.

On the morning of the 15th instant, a strong body of Waziris waylaid a relief party of troops of the Punjab Frontier Force proceeding from Edwardesabad to an outpost called Koorum, and cut them up almost to a man, six being killed on the spot, and nearly all the rest wounded. They then retreated to the hills in safety with the loss, as far ascertained, of only one man. As the ambuscade took place only a few miles out of the cantonments the affair has caused intense excitement all along the frontier. The Waziris are triumphant and have sent in messages of defiance declaring they mean to come one of these evenings and attack the guns!

We are enabled to give very full particulars of the affair, and it is [illegible] that there are certain circumstances connected with it [illegible] serious reflection.

The town of Bannoo, or Elwardesabad as it is called in the execrable nomenclature which immortalises Punjab celebrities, is situated on the western frontier, midway between Peshawur and Dera Ismail Khan, near the Koorum river, about six or seven miles from the frontier. The cantonments are about a mile or so out of the town on the side next the frontier. Just on the border not far from where the Koorum river emerges from the hills, is an outpost called Koorum. This post is about 5½ miles from the cantonments. It is generally held by a small body of cavalry and infantry who watch the turbulent savages who lurk in the hills adjacent. Koorum is a comparatively new post and between it and the cantonments are the ruins of the former, but old-Janoo Kheyl outpost, which is now useless,—unfortunately, in this case worse than useless.

It is the custom to send the relief to the Koorum fort every Monday morning. Accordingly, on Sunday evening, a party of sepoys and sowars were got ready, and about one or two in the morning started on their march. The party consisted of 1 havildar, 1 naik, and 8 sepoys of the 4th Sikhs, and at a little distance behind 2 duffadars and 6 sowars of the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

The moon was full, and they marched merrily along, the sepoys in front, with, as is said to be *usual*, unloaded arms. This at least shows how perfectly secure they thought themselves so near cantonments.

Just as they were passing the ruins of the old fort, a volley of musketry was poured in upon them from a host of Waziris numbering about 150, who had been concealed in the ruins and broken ground. The havildar and two sepoys fell wounded, but he shouted to the naik to fix bayonets and charge while he and the other men would load and fire. The naik and 6 other men very pluckily rushed at the crowd of their assailants, but were received with a second volley which *killed every man!* The Waziris now rushed out and commenced to hack at the dead and wounded on the ground. Meanwhile, the duffadar behind, as soon as he heard the firing, at once understood the cause, and sending one sowar back to cantonments to give the alarm, he with his few followers dashed forward into the midst of the enemy. He cut down one man, but was immediately brought down himself by a shot through the neck, while three others of his men were also wounded, two horses killed and three others wounded. The ground between the scene of action and the hills is exceedingly stony, and intersected with deep cuts from the river for irrigation purposes. It is almost impossible for cavalry to act on it, while it [illegible] for infantry ambuscades or the concealment of [illegible]. The Waziris, apparently satisfied with their success, now retreated, and made good their escape, after despoiling the dead men of their weapons.

In less than half an hour after this, the 1st Punjab Cavalry under Captain McLean, were on the spot, but saw no enemy. The pursuit was carried beyond the frontier, and a strong party went up the pass about five miles without seeing a soul. The same evening riders sent in a message detailing a list of complaints against Government and in the most defiant way promising to come that evening or the next to attack the guns!

The tribe of Waziris who committed the outrage are called the Mahomed Kheyl Waziris, a branch of the Ahmedzai clan. For some years they have been squatting close to the cantonments within our boundaries. They were peaceful neighbours and went on tilling the fields and rearing cattle and sheep, without any signs of hostility to our rule.

This year, however, they suffered so many reverses of fortune that they became excited against Government. We are told,—and we do not venture as yet to speak authoritatively on a subject certain ere long to be discussed at length,—we are told that their principal grievances were the want of water through the lowness of the river and the constant attacks made on them by a hostile clan. Government could not bring rain from heaven nor soothe the savage breasts of their local enemies, and the Mahomed Kheyls after repeated complaints about one thing or another rose in disgust, sold their houses, their sheep and cattle, left their lands to their oppressors, and betook themselves, with their families and movable goods, to the hills in the West. From their inaccessible fastnesses there they flung down a fierce defiance to Government declaring that they were now our enemies for ever, and that they would lose no opportunity of seeking revenge for their injuries. The knowledge of this defiance had recently put the frontier posts on the alert, but the boldness of this Wazíri dash has been quite unlooked for. The peculiar circumstances we have referred to above must cause a considerable interest to settle round the question but we shall have more to say about the matter by and bye.

OPINIONS AS TO THE BURNING OF THE AURORA.

THE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

On Saturday the Fort Police Court was quite a scene of excitement all day. The accused, Messrs C. T. Elmstone and A. Whitwell, the brokers of the Aurora, who were charged with an attempt to cheat the underwriters of the Aurora's cargo, and Captain Harriott with abetment of that offence, had on Thursday been remanded by Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate, until Saturday at eleven; and by that time the Court was crowded by an audience, chiefly Europeans, who watched with a keen interest the various "events" of the day.

Mr. Keir appeared for Mr. G. M. Stewart the prosecutor, that is, on behalf of the underwriters; Mr. Chalk for the accused; and Mr. Hore to watch the case on behalf of several European and native shippers.

Before the case was called,

Mr. Chalk, addressing the Magistrate, said—Will your Worship allow me to have a few minutes of a conversation with my clients before the case is called. I have only just seen them and a circumstance has been mentioned to me which will considerably alter the course I intended to pursue, and I shall be glad if your Worship will permit me to confer with my clients for a few minutes.

The Magistrate—Mr. Chalk, if you will allow me to suggest, Mr. Edginton ought to go with you, and if you like you may go into my room.

Mr. Chalk—I am very glad of the opportunity.

The Magistrate—Mr. Edginton will not interfere with you and your clients in any consultation, but will go into the room with you.

Mr. Chalk—If your Worship pleases.

The two first accused then retired with Mr. Chalk. On their return into Court,

Mr. Keir said—I appear for the prosecution and on further information which has come to the knowledge of the prosecution, only so lately as yesterday, that a detailed confession has been made, it will now be necessary only to examine one witness, whom I will call.

Mr. Chalk—Perhaps that will be unnecessary from the course which under the circumstances I have been instructed to pursue. I have had an interview with my clients and they desire to make a short statement acknowledging their share of the transaction.

Mr. Keir—I cannot say that, with such a leak ship and with every thing in his favour to lose the ship, will never come in his way again; but Harriott is not the man for such [illegible] I should feel no more anxiety, was I even away, Elmst in talking about it with me stating that if I did not do such a thing, I should break them and my owners. Time passed over for three days and after the three days, I said—"You must give me my cargo." Elmstone said, "Don't be a fool Harriott," and further said I was a perfect ass, and called Whitwell in. Whitwell said, "Throw it up, throw it up; I told you Harriott was not the man." Elmstone said then he had drawn on the bills for 400 bales. I said he would have to put it on board the ship; he said he would do so. I went away, and he came on board and the vessel and told me that he was going to buy inferior cotton to put on board, and he stated that would be all right for me. The next day he spoke to me, and I told him I was a confidential man on board who would work with me to sink the vessel. He said, "What kind of man is your mate?" I told him he was a very decent man, and Elm ton asked me if I could trust him with the matter. He said it would be better to have open cotton to do it if I could trust him, and he said he could see his way perfectly clear to make a fortune for us. I spoke to the carpenter stating that I had been let into a trap and they wished me to sink the vessel the reason for so doing. The carpenter at once told me, was frightened that the shippers would not put the cotton I had signed bills of lading for on board. Mr. Elmstone stated also, and I told the carpenter, he saw his way clear to make our fortune. The carpenter said, "I shall think over this, and if they wish me to sink the ship it shall be done; but I must have the money in my hands for so doing." There was no more conversation at that time. He said when we next had conversation on the subject, "Let them get the money into the Bank of Bank of England notes." Mr. Elmstone came on board the ship during the afternoon of the next day, and stated he wished to have a look round the ship, and see what kind of a man that carpenter was. The carpenter was called down between decks, Mr. Elmstone said to him, "I will give you five hundred pounds," but he says, "I want to know how you are going to do it?" One suggested one thing and another another, and I said, 'Mind you, think of the risks, Mr. Elmstone, you have had me into.'" I said, "The carpenter does it for money, but if I do it it is to get out of the scrape you have led me into." He said he was astonished to think that I would take a second thought about such an easy thing. There was nothing more said about the money. Elmstone and the carpenter suggested how she was to be sunk, but no determination was come to that day. The carpenter said he would give me his word that any time I wanted he would sink the ship, and all he wanted was the money placed in his hands, which was given to me by Whitwell in his office at two different times. The money was given to me in a piece of paper each time. I did not look at it, but I believe the money consisted of Bank of England notes; as I received each packet, I gave it to the carpenter. The first instalment of this money Whitwell gave me about a week before the ship sailed, and the second instalment about two or three days after the first. Whitwell each time when he handed me the packet asked me to put it to the carpenter, and told me how much it contained. I think there were notes for £400 in the second packet. I did not remember how much Whitwell said there was in the first. About a fortnight before sailing, Elmstone asked me to sign more bills of lading, and said all I had to do was to leave everything in his hands on shore, and trust to the carpenter to lose the ship. Elmstone went over the day of leaving different numbers of the mate's receipts for the bales that had been signed for in advance, and told me that I was to clear the ship out with his clerk and there were 6,170 bales mentioned in the manifest which I did. I do not know how many bales there really were on board the ship, because at the commencement I signed bills of lading—I mean after I had about the first 400 bales on board, for cargo bearing certain marks which was not on board, [illegible] bales bearing the same marks and kept the boat notes back from me. When I asked for them, Soondérjee used to tell me that they were with the parties who were sending the cargo on board, and as Elmstone got these he made them up and put them on file. After they were thus made up, he was responsible for them, and he said he would make all up clearly for me the day I sailed. I received two separate bags of sovereigns from Whitwell, on two different occasions in his office about a week before sailing, and at the first bag from him about a week before sailing, and the second bag about three days before sailing. When Whitwell gave them to me he said, "There is the money for your gift." He did not give me how much there was in each bag, and I did not count the money. I took it on board on each occasion and placed it in my desk. This money was part of my share for consenting to the destruction of the ship. Besides this, Elmstone handed me bills of exchange for £1000 payable to my wife. I think this bill was given to me by Elmstone about three weeks ago, and I think also it was from the Oriental Bank. I sent this bill by post to my wife by the mail following. I did not register the letter. I posted it myself. I spoke to no person about Whitwell and myself were present when he gave me the sovereigns, nor was any other person present when Elmstone handed the bill of exchange to me. In addition to the money I have mentioned, Elmstone gave me £100 in Bank of England notes that I should be paid a further sum of £1,000 in England by him. He said he was going home soon and would meet me there and pay me the money. I had many conversations with both Elmstone and Whitwell in their office about the destruction of the ship. I several times had conversations with each of them separately, and with both of them together, on this subject. No one belonging to the ship had any thing to do with the destruction of the ship but myself and the carpenter. I did not know that Soondérjee Samjee or any other native had anything to do with this matter. Elmstone told me he would not trust a native with the secret. We sailed, I mean the Aurora and my cargo, on the evening of the 4th June. I was satisfied with the carpenter about the destruction of the ship after the anchor was weighed. I did not know that the ship was to be destroyed by means of fire. When the fire broke out I was a long way in my cabin. When the alarm of fire was given I thought the carpenter must have set the ship on fire, and I therefore took no steps to extinguish it. The fire burned very rapidly. On the second day of our arrival in Bombay after the ship had been burnt, I said to the carpenter, "You must have set the ship on fire." He said, "No; you must think I did it, but I did not." About two days after we came back to Bombay I was in the dubash's office, the carpenter was there also. Elmstone came in and said to me, "I want to see the carpenter." The carpenter was standing close by, and Elmstone at that moment saw him and entered into conversation with him. I went away, I heard before I went, Elmstone say to the carpenter, "What have you done with those notes." I did not hear the carpenter's reply. When I said I went away, I mean I left the spot at which they were standing, but I remained in the dubash's office. I saw Elmstone afterwards, and he said, "It is all right, the carpenter has sent the notes home." I said, "You have entirely led me into this," and he replied, "You are all right; keep your heart up," or something like that. Before Elmstone came into the dubash's office that morning the carpenter told me he had sent home the bank notes I handed to him. He said he had sent them by post in five different envelopes."

The Magistrate, after reading the above statement to Harriott, said—This is signed by you. This is your hand writing, I understand?

Captain Harriott—Yes.

The Magistrate—I understand you to repeat here what you said before the [illegible] Police, that this is a voluntary statement on your part?

Captain Harriott—Yes, sir.

COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONERS.

Mr. Keir—Well, sir, upon these statements I ask you to commit the three prisoners, T. C. Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, for trial.

The Magistrate—Upon what charge?

Mr. Keir—Well, I have already laid charges. It is possible that these charges may have to be altered with reference to the confessions given to-day, but on that point I am not at this moment prepared absolutely to state the charge. I do not propose that they should be remitted to the Sessions now approaching, but to the next Sessions.

The Magistrate—Well, I cannot commit them now, for if they are committed now there is a jail delivery on Monday morning, which would include them.

Mr. Keir—Then I will first ask you to remand them, particularly as I have further information to lay. Mr. Keir then read the following:—"I Gilbert Macleod Stewart further state—I believe from facts that have come to my knowledge that Richard William Marks did mischievously cause the burning of the ship Aurora on the twelfth day of June 1870, and I charge him accordingly." Upon that charge, he continued, I ask you to remand the three prisoners—in fact to remand the case as against the whole of them for a fortnight to enable me to get evidence with reference to this last charge.

Mr. Chalk—I submit there is no reason why Mr. Elmstone and Mr. Whitwell should not be committed to the ensuing Sessions. The circumstance that another charge is brought against Marks has nothing to do with them; and they are anxious that the case should come on at the earliest possible moment. It is only right that they should be committed to the Sessions which commence on Monday.

The Magistrate—I need not say to a gentleman of your experience that it does not matter very much to your clients whether it is one month or three for a few weeks more or less to confinement here or there for a few weeks [illegible] Under ordinary circumstances you might [illegible] very much for [illegible] but I do not think I would do your clients any injustice in remanding them if the prosecution say they can make the case more complete, for it rests at present entirely upon their own confession, which they might repudiate afterwards though I don't see what good it would do them.

Mr. Keir—As the prisoners have expressed a wish that the trial should come on at the Sessions to commence next week, I will offer no opposition to your committing the case as regards these three prisoners to the approaching Sessions. I will have separate charges against Marks, and I will ask your Worship to remand him for a fortnight.

The Magistrate (to George Harriott)—I understand you don't wish to add anything more?

Captain Harriott—No, sir.

The Magistrate:—Well, I am now about to commit you, and you now stand committed, to take your trial at the approaching criminal sessions of the High Court of Bombay on a series of charges as to which you will be more specifically informed afterwards, but one of which will be a charge of attempting to commit by fire or some explosive substance mischief to a ship of more than 20 tons burthen; intending to destroy or render her unsafe, or knowing that you would be likely to destroy or render her unsafe. You will also be charged with cheating and conspiring with the other defendants now standing beside you to cheat and attempting to cheat. It is my duty to caution you that whatever you now say in addition to what you have said will be taken down in writing and may be used against you at your trial, and cannot be used in your favour, and you are not bound to say anything.

Captain Harriott—I have nothing more to say, sir.

The Magistrate then addressed to Mr. Elmstone and Mr. Whitwell the same words as he had said to Harriott.

Mr. Elmstone had nothing to say, but

Mr. Whitwell said he had to ask the Court to be good enough to allow him to see his wife who was in Bombay, in the meantime.

Mr. Keir said that so far as he, representing the prosecution, was concerned, he would give his consent to that application, and would ask the Court to give the permission, if it was necessary.

The Magistrate said he would make some arrangements in the matter.

CHARGE AGAINST THE CARPENTER.

Mr. Keir—There is now another charge, sir. It is in consequence of what has come out to-day and yesterday. Mr. Stewart acting for the other underwriters thinks it his duty to lay this charge, and I no doubt will get evidence to support it.

Mr. Stewart then laid a new information against Marks the carpenter charging him alone, with having set fire to the ship [illegible]

Mr. Keir—Since these proceedings have almost terminated, I have received a letter which I think in fairness to a gentleman whose name was mentioned here I should mention. It is a letter from Mr. Cursondass Madhowdass who tenders to me his evidence in any proceedings to be taken if I should think it necessary.

The Magistrate—Well, he can go to the High Court, if he is anxious.

Mr. Keir—Oh, yes, but I think it right to mention publicly that I have received this letter.

The Magistrate then asked Marks if he wished to put any questions to Mr. Stewart regarding his information.

Marks—No, sir, I am going to make a declaration myself. (Sensation.)

The Magistrate—When do you want to make it? Now?

Marks—If I could, sir.

The Magistrate—I will give you every facility. Mr Hingley, you can have him down stairs in the office.

Mr. Edginton—The prisoner states he cannot give it verbally. He wishes to give it now in a private room and says he wishes to give it to me, and asks me if I will take it. Have you any objections?

The Magistrate—None to that whatever.

Mr. Edginton—I will take it in presence of the Commissioner of Police.

The Magistrate—Very well.

Mr. Keir—Then I ask for an adjournment.

The case was then adjourned till three o'clock. By that hour there was again an immense crowd of people in the Court room and there they had to wait until the confession was written. It was not until four o'clock that the carpenter had managed to clear his conscience of all he was to tell of the case, and at about that hour he was brought into Court.

Mr. Keir remarked that the confession of the prisoner had now been taken, and he proposed it should be proceeded with just as in the other case.

Mr. Souter then deposed that the prisoner had made the confession in his presence and that it had been written down by Mr. Edginton, signed by prisoner, and attested by him (Mr. Souter).

THE CARPENTER'S STATEMENT.

The Magistrate—Now, Marks, I am going to read this statement which you have made in the presence of the Commissioner of Police. As it was attested in his presence I cannot make any alterations on it, but if on hearing it, you wish any addition made I can take a note of it and attest it myself. You understand you have made it voluntarily, under no compulsion, and that it may be used as evidence against you. (Prisoner—Yes, sir.) You say—

I was carpenter of the late ship Aurora of London, which was destroyed by fire off the port of Bombay on Sunday the 12th June instant. I think it was about three weeks before the Aurora sailed from Bombay and on a Saturday—we had just finished dinner in the cabin when the captain came on board. He sat down and had his dinner. I went into my cabin to get my pipe. I think the captain said to me when I was inside my cabin, which was close to where he was sitting, "Carpenter, I want you." As he spoke he rose and went on to the poop and I followed him. He said "Now, carpenter, I have something very particular to [illegible] have had a proposition to me to sink the old ship, and there is a chance for you to make a fortune." I was surprised at the words and said to say "Don't look so pale and shake that damned old head of yours." I said, "What do you mean?" and asked for an explanation. He then upon said, "Well, Elmstone and Whitwell the brokers, have made a proposition to me to sink the ship, and they have asked me what sort of man you are. I told them you were a good sort of fellow, and one I thought I could trust to do the job." He further told me if I would consent to do the job, they (Elmstone and Whitwell) would give me £2,000 and that myself was to get £1,000 or £1,500. Being surprised, I told him I could give him no answer that day. The next day (Sunday) he spoke to me again and asked me what I thought about it, but I gave him no answer that day. He spoke to me on Monday before he went on shore and I told him I thought it could be done. I do not think I heard anything more of the matter for a day or two, when one afternoon Mr. Elmstone came on board. The captain and Elmstone went down between decks, and the captain called me down and introduced me to Mr. Elmstone. Mr. Elmstone said—"Well, carpenter, do you think you can manage this little affair?" Elmstone, the captain and I had previously been walking to and fro along the deck for a few minutes, and Elmstone and the captain had been talking on my hearing about destroying the ship, and the above question had reference to this subject, I replied, "Yes, sir, providing that I am well paid for it." He then said that he would give £500 in Bank of England notes for the ship. I told him that as I ran great risk I did not think the sum he offered was enough. We did not settle the affair that day, but when the captain came on board the next day he called me between decks, and told me that Elmstone had consented to give me an additional hundred pounds to pay for my tools. On hearing this offer I consented. The first money I received on this account was brought on board and given to me by the captain. It consisted of £65 in Bank of England notes and was enclosed in an envelope which bore the stamp of Elmstone and Whitwell. The next money given me was a £20 note. The captain gave me this too. The next money I was paid was a roll of notes tied up of the value of £100. On the Thursday evening before the ship sailed the captain gave me £40 in Bank of England notes and Rs. 330 in Indian Government currency notes, and with the money a memorandum showing the deduction Elmstone and Whitwell had made on account of exchange. The total amount I received was £550, as the equivalent of the £60) I had been promised. Out of that sum I believe I sent home £175. The remainder I took with me to sea in the Aurora. When the ship was lost I saved Rs. 350 in currency notes, and eight sovereigns. The rest was lost. The first money was given to me by the captain about a fortnight before the ship sailed, and the second instalment a few days after the first. I sent the money by post to my wife, enclosing the notes in four or five envelopes, and addressed the covers respectively to Emma Ann Marks, Mrs W. Marks, Mrs. Marks, and R. W. Marks, No. 2, Bute Cottages, Faulkner street, Gloucester. These covers I closed and posted myself. I registered one of them only. I posted them on the Monday before the ship sailed. The captain wanted me to arrange to scuttle the ship while in port, so that we could sink or afterwards which never we chose. I repeated to scuttle her, but did not do so. I told the captain I had scuttled the ship. The Aurora sailed on the 11th of the month. On the morning of the next day, Sunday, I smelt turpentine, going into the lazarette I found that the turpentine can had been accidentally capsized. The boy Bob had been sent into the upper lazarette to see what was wrong. I met him there, and assisted to put the can away. I then saw that some turpentine had been spilt on the sailing timbers [illegible] I thought I would [illegible] time afterwards [illegible] a sudden [illegible] I was suddenly occurred to me that I could easily set fire to the ship. On the impulse of the moment I struck a match, lighted a bit of oakum, opened the door of the lazarette and threw the burning oakum towards the spot where the turpentine had been spilt. I closed the door of the lazarette instantly and immediately heard an explosion inside and found the ship was on fire, and I heard the cry of "fire" from the deck. I am very sorry that I yielded to the impulse of the moment and fired the ship. I had previously determined not to do anything towards destroying her, and had even written to my wife telling her to write to the owner of this, and inform him that things were going on very strangely and that I did not half like it. I have not the least doubt that my wife did so write. I previously forgot to state that soon after the proposition to destroy the ship had been made to me, Elmstone took me with him to Colaba and left me standing on the road while he went into a bungalow and brought Mr. Whitwell out, and the captain then introduced me to him. Mr. Whitwell said—"Well, carpenter, do you think you can manage this little affair?" I said "Yes." He went on to say, "This is a chance that happens but once in a man's life." Then speaking to the captain he said, "It is a pity we did not think of this before—a large fortune might have been made out of each of us. However, we shall do very well as it is." The currency notes for Rs. 350 and for eight sovereigns I have mentioned I have returned to Elmstone and the captain at their urgent request the day after we returned to Bombay. As soon as I consented to perform my part in destroying the ship the captain ordered the life boat to be set to rights and put in good condition, and this was done.

The Magistrate—This is your handwriting, Marks, after the statement?

Marks—Yes.

The Magistrate—I understand in addition to having made this statement voluntarily before Messrs. Souter and Edington, you now make it again, voluntarily, before me?

Marks—Yes, sir.

The Magistrate—With the knowledge that it cannot be used in your favour in any trial to which you may be brought and that it may be used against you for that purpose?

Marks—I do.

The Magistrate then formally committed Marks for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, the first charge being that of destroying the ship by fire, and the second being that of attempting to destroy the ship and using explosive substance for that purpose. His Worship then, after the usual caution, asked the prisoner whether he had anything further to say, to which he replied in the negative.

The prisoners were then removed.

RECOVERY OF CARGO.

We learn that some bales, supposed to be part of the cargo of the Aurora, have been washed ashore to the north of Bassein. The police along the coast have received instructions to look after wreckage and at once report the discovery of any to Bombay. The following letter has been received by Mr. Connon from Mr. Sheppard, the Magistrate of Tanna:—

To John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Bombay.

Tanna Magistrate's Office
23d June 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that a mast, bearing marks of fire thereon, has been washed ashore near the village of Vasor in the Dhanoo talooka. I think it probable that this may be one of the masts of the ship Aurora. Intimation will be given as usual in the *Government Gazette*, and I bring the circumstance to your notice, observing that you are in charge of the commission of enquiry regarding the loss of the above ship appointed by Government. The shore is being closely watched and any recovery of cargo shall be reported at once to you.—I have, &c.,

F. SHEPPARD, Magistrate.

BOMBAY.

JURORS.—We have to remind the gentlemen summoned to serve on the jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, that their presence will be required at the Court-house at 10 o'clock this morning.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Soondrabace, woman, was on Saturday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to stand her trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust.—Mr. Showell committed one Thomas Edward D'Cruz to take his trial at the Sessions for cheating, and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday a Coroner's inquest was held at the first Colabatwady Lane respecting the death of a Hindoo woman, aged about fifty-two, and named Crustnabace. She had been suffering from consumption for the last fifteen years, and had always said that she was tired of her life. On Friday night she was missed from her house, and on search being made her body was found in a well. The jury found that she had committed suicide.

BREACH.—About six days ago we had a smart shower of rain attended with thunder and lightning. About four men were struck dead by the falling of the latter. Such a horrible tragedy has never occurred at Broach for years.—*Satya Prakasha* (Surat.)

ON Sunday last, His Excellency the Governor received a telegram from the Secretary of State, intimating that Her Majesty had been pleased to sanction the removal of Major-General Gordon from the staff of the Bombay army. This was communicated to General Gordon by Colonel Kirby, the Adjutant General of the Army, the same day. We understand that General Gordon shortly proceeds to England, accompanied by his A. D. C., Captain Hume.—*Poona Observer.*

A HINT TO THE POLICE.—Referring to a case to be tried at the present Sessions—the case of a Mahomedan fanatic of the Sunni sect who murdered a Shiah, in the person of an unfortunate Mogul, in order to secure for himself admission to congenial—our local contemporary the *Mitrodaya* says—"It is probable that the murderer will be convicted and there is some under-surface stir going on among the Mahomedans to combine to rescue the murderer from the gallows and go into a public tumult. The talk has been going the round of all native circles, and it behoves our police to take order in time so as not to give the rabble an advantage over the genteel."

THE Ahmedabad shooting party, consisting of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, Captain Bridge, A. D. C., Mr. Grant, Assistant Collector, and Lieutenants Martin and Gerard, R. A., picked up a total bag of six tigers, five bears, and eight or nine panthers—besides three hyenas, and miscellaneous game of sorts. The average number of guns out, we hear, was four. On the whole, putting all the bags of the season together, Captain Rogers' notable scheme does not seem to be much called for in the West. We will not, however, undertake to say how far the Tanna districts may not stand in need of it; but in the rest of the tiger covers neither Captain Rogers' nor Government's seem needful. By the way, if those Tanna tigers we heard of the other day *are* "brought up" by the police (who, it was said, were *on the look out for them!*) the men who do it ought to be made C.S.I.'s, or Members of the East Indian Association at any rate, seeing that the *Sahiblog* tried to do it and failed. Colonel Baigrie and Dr. Lord should have stopped on their way last April, and got their hands in at Tanna.—*Poona Observer*, June 25.

THE LATE PROFESSOR HUGHLINGS.—*Native Opinion* writes—"Mr. Hughlings was one of the first batch of professors that arrived here in 1856, on the formation of the State Department of Public Instruction. He came out as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College and continued to hold that appointment until his death, excepting the short periods during which he officiated as Principal. Prof. Hughlings was a scholar of extensive reading, of untiring industry, and of remarkable zeal. He was a very efficient College tutor, who with a thorough knowledge of the defects of native students, threw his whole heart and soul into his work. Though rather formal in his manners, like the generality of Oxford men, he was very considerate and kind to his pupils' in whose progress and welfare he took an unusual degree of interest. His professorial influence was not confined to the College rooms or the lecture hour. At home and during private hours he took pleasure in conversing with, advising, instructing and encouraging his pupils. Some of them even received from him liberal pecuniary aid of which he leaves a grateful remembrance behind. The Elphinstone College Library which has been the means of doing so much good to the pupils of that institution owes a great deal to the deceased gentleman, who supported it at much pecuniary sacrifice to himself. Professor Hughlings was connected with most of our scientific and literary institutions, and his labours in connection with the local press, chiefly as editor of the now defunct *Bombay Saturday Review*, were very valuable."

BOMBAY possesses in its "Arthur Crawford Markets" that without which Calcutta will have neither cheap and healthy food nor honest servants.—*Friend of India.*

TEMPESTS of rain have driven in the officers who were surveying for the railway from Indore to the main Bombay line, but not until they had fixed on the Ghat and the site of the bridge over the Nerbudda. We shall thus soon see a line which will open the eyes of the public to the wealth of Malwa. The traveller who ascends the Ghat from the Nerbudda Valley is amazed at the expanse of fertile soil covered with rich crops, and at the busy bazaars of Indore. But all this is nothing to what the railway will do for the country, and for Holkar too, if the Government see that he does not kill the source of this prosperity by cruel rackrenting.—*Friend of India.*

SOME idea of the immense advantage which will be gained by cutting a safe channel between India and Ceylon, may be gained from the fact that a vessel which left Tuticorin on the 20th of last month was clear out to sea, that is, was *north* of Ceylon, in less than twenty-four hours; whereas had she gone by the usual route would not, in the same time, have reached the *south* of the island. The fact is one worthy of the attention of the authorities of Madras, for that city will require all the help she can get, if she hopes to run a good second to Bombay, in the commercial race that is just beginning.—*Pioneer.*

HER Majesty's Chargé D'Affaires at Constantinople having transmitted to the Secretary of State for India despatch relative to the prevalence of the cholera in the district of Bagdad, His Grace has forwarded the news to this country. By this circuitous route it is, we learn, that early in the year a fresh outbreak of cholera occurred amongst the troops stationed at Divanié, a town on the Euphrates, south of Bagdad. The Board of Health have accordingly forbidden all persons intending to go to Mecca during the present year to proceed thither except via Bussorah, and by that route only under certain stringent conditions. The Shah of Persia has also prohibited pilgrimages from his territories to the shrines in the district of Bagdad.—*Pioneer.*

THE CAVE TEMPLES AT ADJUNTA.—Amongst the numerous valuable objects of art destroyed by the fire at the Crystal Palace in 1867 were the excellent series of paintings made by Major Robert Gill of the frescoes discovered on the walls of the Cave Temples of Adjuntа. The same officer was some time ago deputed by the Madras Government to make fresh copies before the frescoes themselves, became completely obliterated, but he found that the paintings had suffered so severely from damp and other causes during the last few years, that the remains left to be copied were very scanty. Major Gill's memory may perhaps enable him to a great extent to supply the destroyed parts, but it is a disgrace for a Government which pretends to take an interest in ancient ruins, not to have adopted some steps to preserve these curious frescoes from destruction—*Englishman.*

WE learn from the Abo Lawrence School Report that there were 43 boys and 1 girls in this last tuition last year, somewhat less than the average; that Mr. and Mrs. Eagle some have charge of it in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe; that there are many more applicants than can be accommodated; that the health of the children is generally excellent; and that the entire average cost of each child is Rs. 252. The committee think the school should be sustained and not merged in the proposed Deccan Orphanage, and they appeal to the public for help.—*Bombay Guardian.*

WHETHER the Gooroo known as Shunkur Acharya, who has just pronounced against Widow-Marriage, and who, if the matter were submitted to him, would doubtless restore the rite of Suttee, should be compelled to appear in Court as a witness, is a question that has been referred to the High Court for decision. Why should our native friends imagine that it is any degradation to a man to bear testimony? There is nothing in a Court of Justice that is defiling, except to those whom it adjudges guilty. He who wrought works such as none other man ever wrought, said, For this purpose came I into the world that I might bear witness to the truth. If the Deccan Shunkur Acharya bore witness to something not the truth, or lent his influence to the support of a pernicious falsehood, this would be defiling. And what basis but that of falsehood is there for the prohibition of Widow-Marriages?—*Ibid.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 19th June, 1870.

Open 1,181½ Miles.	Rs. a. p
Coaching	81,312 1 9
Merchandize	2,22,609 0 12
Electric Telegraph	220 8 0
Earth Trains	2,350 4 0
Total Rs.	3,10,210 14 1
Corresponding week last year open 872½ miles ... Total Rs.	2,84,369 14 5
Increase	38,840 15 8

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

From 19th to 25th June 1870.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
June 19 Sunday	2 17	2 21	2 97
„ 20 Monday	1 98	2 19	0 65
„ 21 Tuesday	2 74	3 78	3 55
„ 22 Wednesday	0 18	0 0	0 55
„ 23 Thursday	0 16	0 16	0 63
„ 24 Friday	0 24	0 12	0 13
„ 25 Saturday	0 19	0 19	0 4
For the week	7 87	8 65	7 96
Previously registered	15 77	24 70	12 4
Total fall	23 64	25 17	20 0

BANGALORE RACES.

ACCEPTANCES FOR THE BANGALORE HANDICAP.

Mr. Wilson's	Fleur de Lys 9—8
Mr. Ma

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1870.

REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE AURORA.

FOURTH DAY: FRIDAY.

Marine Court, comprising John Connon, Esq., Magistrate, and Commander Nathaniel Stewart, of [illegible] service, appointed by the Government to conduct an investigation into the circumstances with the loss of the ship Aurora, resumed their sitting in the Fort Police Court this morning.

The Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Hore for several of the crew and shippers.

The sitting had been fixed at eleven o'clock, but as the captain had not been brought up, nor Mr. Peile, his solicitor, appear; and as it was necessary that the former should be present during the proceedings, a short delay took place. The proceedings were ultimately postponed until the afternoon, it being understood that the captain was then making a confession.

Mr. Connon stated in reply to Mr. Peile that he now felt inclined to cut the enquiry short. Things had taken such a turn that it was desirable to curtail the proceedings in this enquiry.

Mr. Peile then stated the names of the men of the crew he intended to call.

The Court resumed at three o'clock, when there was a very large attendance.

John Williams, the second mate, was first called. In reply to Mr. Peile he deposed—My certificate as second mate was lost with the ship. I got it in Liverpool in September 1869, and joined the Aurora next month.

Mr. Connon—Are you to call the carpenter again?

Mr. Peile—He is in Court.

Mr. Connon—But it is not necessary for this case.

An officer of the Court—He is a prisoner, your Worship.

Mr. Connon—Well, he is not necessary, he can leave the Court at present.

Mr. Peile—It might be as well, sir.

The carpenter of the Aurora was then removed.

Witness—As second mate it was my duty to attend to the stowage in Bombay. I have been in Bombay before, though not as second mate, and have often seen bales of cotton before. There were gunny bags round the bales, and I did not take particular notice of any of them. I stowed the cargo according to my own ideas to keep the ship in trim. We had a stevedore to assist—Mr. McKenzie. We went to sea on Saturday at 8 o'clock. At eight on Sunday I was turning out to go on my watch which I had left at four. I had not seen or smelt any smoke or fire when I first turned out, but in about two minutes I heard an alarm of fire. I came out of the fore part of the cabin, and saw a volume of smoke near the wheel. I immediately after I heard the [illegible] say to get a boat ready, and I got tackles, turned the boat off the house and into the sea. I was about twenty minutes in getting the boat out. The flames were then coming up through the cabin skylight. An order was then given, by the captain I believe, to get into the boat. All hands got in. From the time that I turned out until I got into the boat about half an hour elapsed. No steps were taken in my presence to put this fire out, nor did I take any steps. After the alarm of fire I could not go back into my cabin, and I could not save anything, but the carpenter saved my sextant for me.

In reply to Mr. Peile, the Court stated that they did not wish this witness to go over the story as to the boat and the pattimar, which had been so often heard already.

Mr. Connor (to witness)—Were you ever on board a ship on fire before? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Connon—You have seen cotton burning, I suppose? A.—No. The only cotton I have seen burning is a small pipe-lighter.

Mr. Connon—Well, you would have some idea how cotton burns even from that. Did you ever see it get up in a blaze in the way the cotton did here? A.—The woodwork of this ship and of the house made the blaze, sir.

Mr. Connon—How was it lighted in your judgment, so far as you can think? A.—I don't know, sir.

Mr. Connon—Do you think it was quite accidental? A.—I have not the slightest idea, sir.

Robert Bonfiel was next called. He deposed—I am eighteen years of age, and was shipped as a seaman on board the Aurora. I remember that on the morning the fire took place something was said as to a smell of turpentine. It was after seven o'clock when the chief officer called me. I went to him on the poop on the top of the lazarette. He told me he thought he could smell turpentine as if it was upset, and to go down and see whether the turpentine tin had capsized. I smelt it slightly, and I went down the companion through the cuddy, and then to the door to the lazarette. I saw nobody on the way. I went into the lazarette and smelt turpentine more strongly than when I was on deck. The tin was lying on its side; it had rolled over.

Mr. Connon—It had rolled over?

Witness—At least, I supposed so.

Mr. Peile—At any rate it was lying on its side.

Witness—It was against a sail with the bung out. There were about [illegible] in the case there [illegible] don't say whether I found the bung on the outside or on deck. I saw no wet marks on the sails. The carpenter came into the lazarette while I was there; he came in by the same door as I had entered. He asked me what was the matter, and I told him the tin had capsized. The carpenter then removed the tin after it was bunged up, and put it near the door. The tin did not appear to be a fourth part full. It was about a foot and a half high. I think the carpenter and I came out together. This was about three quarters of an hour before the alarm of fire. When the alarm was given I was on the after cabin-house.

By Captain Stewart—When I lifted the tin it was on the deck, and I did not see any turpentine that had escaped.

James Craig was next called and he deposed—I was shipped as an able-bodied seaman on board this ship. I made my arrangements with the captain about ten days previous to the ship's sailing, and went on board four or five days before she sailed. I was introduced to the captain by Messrs. Rinestone and Whitwell. I had an acquaintance with Mr. Whitwell, and I had asked him to put me something to do either on board ship or on land. He introduced me to the captain for the purpose of getting a berth on board this ship. I am not a seaman. I was formerly in Calcutta. When I first went there I was employed in a mercantile house. I left that in the end of 1864, and became a broker. I did not continue to act as a broker all the time I was in Calcutta; I was about twelve months doing nothing. I left Calcutta in the end of 1867, and was in the Punjab since then, until November last, when I came to Bombay. Whilst in Bombay I was not employed in any way. I was treated as an ordinary seaman on board the Aurora—I should say so. I did not sleep with the rest of the men, but aft, and took my meals at the captain's table. I was liable to be called at any time. I consider that courtesy was shown to me in consequence of my being introduced to the captain—I should think so. I was in the second mate's watch; I did not keep watch on the morning of the fire. I overslept myself, but went on deck at three o'clock and remained there till four, when I went below. I returned on deck about six o'clock. From six to eight I was in different parts of the cabin. I was not on the lazarette at seven, and did not smell any turpentine there. I was not in the lazarette that morning, nor did I see anybody go into it. I heard the alarm of fire immediately after eight o'clock. I was then forward outside the cabin door; I had not seen nor smelt any smoke or fire before that alarm. I was not in a position to do so. I did not hear anything of the nature of an explosion. When I heard the alarm of fire I ran aft. As I saw smoke coming out of the scuttle, I may have seen the captain, but did not speak to him. I then went forward to assist in getting out the boat, for which an order had been given when I heard the alarm. I did not see any smoke in the cabin at that time. I saw the carpenter in the cabin about seven o'clock; I think he was in the fore part of the cabin. I had never been into the lazarette at all. I believe I had no conversation with the captain that morning between six and eight, because I believe he was sleeping. We all got into the boat and went to the pattimar, on board of which I became a supernumerary for the captain. Chanjee Mull was, I believe, the name of the tindal. I don't know where the pattimar was going to, but I believe Jafferabad, or some such place. An arrangement was made by the captain and the tindal to bring the crew to Bombay for Rs. 2-0. I don't know anything whatever of the nature or origin of this fire. After I left the ship I did nothing, or really did nothing; I don't think I did any writing for the captain. I did not compare his bills of lading with his receipts, nor help him with that.

Mr. Connon—We have been told, Craig, you came ashore with the captain from day to day during the short time you were on board before you sailed. Is that so?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. Counon—For what purpose?

Witness—In case he wanted me to do anything for him, such as take messages down to the boat.

Mr. Connon—Well, did you do anything of that sort?

Witness—I did. I have gone down and ordered the boat to go off and come ashore again, and such things.

Mr. Connon—Where did you put up when you came ashore?

Witness—Sometimes at the dubashes'; sometimes at the brokers'.

Mr. Connon—I suppose you wanted to get home. You know you were not an able seaman; you merely wanted to get home in this ship.

Witness—Exactly so, sir.

Mr. Connon—Why were you put down on the articles as an able-bodied seaman at £4 a month? I daresay you were worth more, but not as a sailor.

Witness—I don't know that. Of course I am not like an able seaman, but I wrought like the other seamen.

Mr. Connon—You could not go up the rigging?

Witness—No; but I had a bargain that I should not have to do that.

Mr. Connon—But that is the work of an able seaman and supposing you knew Bombay I cannot understand your being put down at these wages, but I could understand the captain putting you down in the articles as a shilling a month—as a sort of charity if I may say so. It seems curious—do you think it honest?—your getting your food and the same wages as a really experienced seaman for what you could not do. Do you think it right or can you explain it?

Witness—I cannot explain it. I did not ask for £2 a month, but was told I would get that and was asked to sign articles.

Mr. Connon—But, knowing that that is the same as an experienced seaman gets, don't you think it curious?

Witness—I did not know if there was any writing.

Mr. Connon—But did you arrange that?

Witness—I was to do anything I was told.

Mr. Connon—Did you do anything?

Witness—Not up to the time the ship sailed.

William Thomas Edwards, the steward of the Aurora, was then called. He berth, he deposed, was on the port side of the saloon cabin. I had authority to go into the lazarette. I was not in it at all on the day of the fire. The paint and turpentine were under the charge of the second mate, I think. On the morning of the fire I turned out at five o'clock and was engaged between that time and eight o'clock [illegible] about the cabin and the galley. At about twenty minutes past seven I smelt a rather strong smell of turpentine, which appeared to come from the lazarette. I mentioned it to the carpenter, who was there, and he said he had told the chief mate about it and he had sent a boy down to see about it. I had not been in the lazarette for a fortnight previous to the ship sailing. I don't know where the tin of turpentine was generally kept. When I heard the alarm from the carpenter of fire I was coming from the galley to the cabin. I went into the captain's cabin, there was no smoke there; there was smoke coming out of the scuttle on the lazarette. I then went on deck and hearing the order to get the boat out went to assist the men, when the captain called me aft and bade me go to save some of the things out of his room. I think he mentioned the chest in which he kept his clothes.

By the Court—I went to assist with the boat, because I heard the captain's order and thought it was right to go.

By Mr Peile—The captain and I got on his chest and left it abaft the main hatch. I went back and fetched a Chest beg. I don't know if the captain went back. I went back a third time but could not get into the room on account of the smoke. The clothes were taken out of the chest, were put in a bag and put into the boat; I can't say if everything was taken out or not. The chest was left on the deck. When we first went into the cabin I believe the carpenter was taking out the chronometers. From the time I first heard the alarm till I received the order from the captain to come and save his things about six or seven minutes elapsed. I assisted to put a breaker of water into the boat, some one else passed the biscuits. I have not saved any of my kit. We got into the boat and left the ship.

Mr. Connon—Tell me, was the first intimation of the fire you had, from your own sight or your own senses?

Witness—It was from the carpenter's remark.

Mr. Connon—He was the first to tell you of the fire?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Connon—I suppose the crew were under sufficient control all this time to obey any order the captain gave?

Witness—Yes, they appeared to be so.

Mr. Connon—Under proper discipline?

Witness—I can't say, but they were a little confused.

Mr. Connon—But there was no refusal to comply with any lawful order given?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Peile said he now wished to recall the second mate with regard to this witness's statement that he had charge of the turpentine.

John Williams, the second mate, was accordingly recalled, and in reply to Mr. Peile he deposed that the carpenter had charge of the paint and turpentine. Witness did not know how much turpentine there was on board.

Mr. Peile then said he had a great number of witnesses on his list but he did not know that the Court would care for having them called.

Mr. Connon—I don't think we require more witnesses, but I am unwilling to declare the enquiry prematurely closed for some reasons that have come to my knowledge officially and which I thought it my duty to communicate to my colleague, who is not otherwise connected with me in this business except as a member of the Court of Enquiry, and we shall adjourn this Court till Tuesday, on which day there will be perhaps only a formal meeting, and then we shall declare the enquiry closed and fix a day for giving our decision. In the meantime, Captain Harriott,—you are no longer represented by a professional gentleman—of course it would be affectation of me to conceal what I officially know—that you are now under arrest, though not under an act of this Court, by my personal act as a magistrate acting in Bombay. Now by the law of evidence in Bombay you are bound to answer any questions we may put, but we have great reluctance to ask any, though if you wish to say anything we shall be glad to hear any statement by you.

Captain Harriott—No, sir; I do not wish to make any further statement.

The carpenter was then called and he appeared in custody, when

Mr. Connon—You appear before this Court in a somewhat different capacity, I may say, from what you did the last time you were before us. I understand you are in custody on suspicion of being connected with the firing of this ship, the Aurora. By the law of evidence prevailing in this country you are compellable to answer any questions put to you by this Court and to give evidence, which could not be used against you if you should be brought up before a Criminal Court, but we have resolved not to put questions but to give you an opportunity of making any statement to clear off the suspicions you are under.

The carpenter replied that he did not wish to say anything.

The Court then adjourned.

INCOME-TAX OPPRESSIONS.

MR. LAING reminds us of several well authenticated instances of natives committing suicide to escape the necessity of submitting their books to the assessors of the income-tax. What would he say of the mode of assessment adopted in Calcutta, in the case of Europeans? Mr. Mackenzie, the Collector, has an odious duty to discharge, and we may be sure that he would avoid every appearance of extortion, except under orders. A merchant of the very highest honour has his returns on the income of 1869-70 surcharged and produces his books. He is informed that the Collector is satisfied with the accuracy of the diminished returns, but in spite of that there must be a surcharge as he is expected to produce an amount as nearly as possible calculated on the assessment of 1869-70. The merchant prefers to appeal, but is told that he must submit copies of his balance-sheets for two years, and that no guarantee will be given that these copies shall not fall into other hands than those of the Collector and Commissioner. Rather than submit to have the affairs of his firm discussed by the underlings of two public offices, and under protest, he pays the surcharge which the Collector himself has virtually admitted to be unjust and extortionate. Thus the honest suffer; as the Rev. Mr. Kerry has shown, the poor are oppressed, and how many of the rich natives escape? Government is, we fear, paying a terrible price, in widespread discontent, for its extra 1½ tax for one year only.—*Friend of India.*

DESTRUCTION OF MR. McIVOR'S BUND.

(*Madras Mail*, June 20.)

We are sorry to learn by telegraph that in consequence of a heavy fall of rain on the Neilgherries, Mr. McIvor's bund was breached at 1 P.M. yesterday, and has since been totally destroyed. The site of the bund, as many of our readers must be aware, is about twelve miles from Ootacamund, in the direction of the hill known as the Avalanche. To those who have not seen the work, we may briefly explain that Mr. McIvor has been attempting to construct, by means of the silting process, a bund, or dam, across a small stream called the Poorthy, a few miles above its junction with the Bhowani river, with the object of storing a large reservoir of water for purposes of irrigation in the Coimbatore district. The Poorthy, at the spot where the bund was being raised, was 180 feet broad at the bottom, and ran between two high hills. Mr. McIvor proposed to raise a bund here about 150 feet high, by which means he calculated on being able to form a lake several miles in circumference. The Government having given their sanction to a trial with the silting process, Mr. McIvor commenced his work about two years ago. The first thing he did was to construct a masonry sluice tunnel to carry off the ordinary flow of water in the river. Having made this provision, he at once began to deposit silt in the bed of the river, by means of a small channel of water brought from a small stream at an elevation of about 400 feet above the level of the Poorthy. This water acquired an immense velocity by the time it had reached the bund, and brought down enormous quantities of sediment or silt. This sediment, by a very simple process, was allowed to deposit itself in the bed of the river, while the water which brought it down was carefully drawn off through an escape channel. The rapidity with which the silt was deposited by this process was not a little remarkable. Major Mullins calculated that the one channel opened by Mr. McIvor discharged no less than 3,040 cubic yards of earth and water a day, and that every 3 cubic yards of water carried down 2 cubic yards of soil. Indeed such was the rapidity with which the bund was being constructed last October that its completion was anticipated in the course of a few months.

It is much to be regretted that this interesting engineering work has come to such an untimely end.

THE EPSOM RACES.

THE OAKS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

(*Bell's Life's Account*)

WITH the thunderstorm of 1868, and the drenching rain of last year vivid in the memory of all who assisted on each occasion, it seemed just on the cards that for the third anniversary in succession the elements would be unpropitious to the "ladies' day," as the morning broke dull, close, and oppressive. Towards noon, however, the weather brightened, and although the sun had not so much power as on Thursday, the temperature was warm enough; in fact, in matters meteorological little could be desired. If the falling off in the Derby attendance extended to the Oaks it was only in a milder form, and most of the leading Turf notabilities were present, the Stewards' Stand again being honoured with the presence of the Prince of Wales. Of the six races forming the card the Epsom Two Year Old Plate opened the ball at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Merry bringing out another of his "reserves" in the bay colt by Stockwell out of Sunflower (own brother to Sunlight), odds of 65 to 10 were freely laid on him, while nothing else was mentioned with the exception of the colt by Kettledrum out of Honeydew, who had betrayed some speed in the Third Beaufort Biennial at Chester, won by Rebecca. Without pledging ourselves to the belief that he will turn out a clipper, we think that the big, symmetrical, and powerful brother to Sunlight must have a better day; but this week luck flows dead against Mr. Merry and Manifesto, a speedy shaped son of Defender and Consort, in Knight's stable at Lambourne, brought off an unfancied 100 to 8 chance from beginning to end with the favourite no nearer than fourth. Here was a bad omen for backers, and during the hour set apart for preparation on the Oaks, the ringmen obtained such excellent betting that Hester gradually fell to evens, despite the unwavering confidence of her partisans. The prejudice existing against Sunshine in many quarters did not prevent her from being supported up to the last moment at 4 to 1, which was also the taking price of Paté, and although Gamos stood out in the cold at 20 to 1 during the forenoon owing to her Bath overthrow, a revolution of feeling took place, and she was backed for heaps of money at 12 to 1, indeed, in several important instances two points less were taken. Gertrude, Hawthorndale, and Carfax, all of whom were friendless, produced a total of seven disputants, one less than in Achievement's year, and the smallest field on record since 1821. Under this circumstance a long stay in the paddock was unnecessary, and the first animal we came across, after threading our way from the Stand was Hester, who, looking rather lighter than at New market, seemed perfectly cool and quiet until the saddle touched her, when she became restless, and broke out into a profuse sweat after Grimshaw had mounted, which caused her admirers considerable uneasiness. Although not the leading favourite, Sunshine, from the fact of her reputation, was an object of much interest. She has thickened immensely, without growing during the recess, but although some of the soft-cleated *capucouti* pronounced her in prime condition, she appeared "beefy," and too truly bore the traces of a hurried preparation. With another month's training she would be a different animal altogether, and to her latent merits we attribute a forward position in the struggle quite unjustified by her backward appearance. Like Hester and Gertrude, she sweated profusely, and by long chalks the most collectsweated profusely, and by long chalks the most collected pair of *lotta* were Paté and Gamos, the former of whom is a charming blood like filly; while Gamos, more leggy than the majority of Saunterer's stock, was looking much better than at Bath. In the preliminary her lurching stride caused not a few to throw away a fiver on Fordham's mount, and it was plain at the first glance that early spring indisposition had not affected the splendid action of Sunshine. With the race itself we were fairly in a quandary, as no sooner had we reconciled ourselves to the dethronement of the Two Thousand conqueror, Macgregor, in the Derby, then we were called upon to witness a downfall even more absolute of the One Thousand victress, Hester, in the Oaks. Allowing for the proverbial fickleness of fillies, it is really an herculean task to account for the disgraceful figure out by Joseph Dawson's pet, as with a slow dragging pace for nearly a mile she could barely hold her place to Tattenham Corner, and dropped back, hopelessly beaten at the road. Even for three hundred yards beyond this point such moderate performers as Carfax and Gertrude were going well, and without any idea of detracting from the clever victory which Gamos obtained over Sunshine and Paté, we should be sorry to believe that she is the real heroine of the season. The money truly enough showed that she was expected to mend her display in the Bath Biennial, and Fordham, we are given to understand, was quite sanguine of his ability to depose of the presumed non-stayer, Paté, on the supposition that he could by perseverance have been within about a couple of lengths of Macgregor at Bath, where it is now asserted Gamos was suffering from sexual causes. Be that as it may, her victory gave rise to the usual amount of cheering, and Mr. Graham has now won his third Oaks, while Fordham, despite the spell against him in the Derby and Leger, can also boast of three triumphs among the fair sex, having steered Summerside in 1859, and also worn the "green and black belt" of Beckhampton on Formosa two years since. Owing to an attack of gout Mr. Graham was unable to witness the victory of his colours, and we should doubt whether he won much beyond the stakes, as Harry Woolcott by no means shared the confidence of the popular jockey, who, bye-the-bye, received the same consolation now after riding Macgregor as he did with Formosa after the Lady Elizabeth Derby *fiasco*. Although Lord Falmouth could not take the Derby and Oaks in one week he bred both Kingcraft and Gamos, and sold the latter when a foal to Mr. Blenkiron together with her dam, Bessy Lyon, who had previously thrown Sunnylocks, Pearl-feather, &c. At the Middle Park yearling sale Mr. Graham purchased Gamos for 220gs, and Loadstar, an own sister, in Sam Reeves's stable, won a small two year old stakes at Harpenden, while the yearling out of Bess Lyon, now at the famous Kentish harem, is a chesnut colt by Marsyas. The successor to Regalia and Formosa is, like Hester, not engaged in the Leger, and even were she eligible to take part in the Doncaster encounter we should be rather surprised if Sunshine did not reverse positions, indeed, we yet expect to see the Queen of Russley restored to the top of the tree. Gamos is a dark chesnut, standing full 15 hands 3 inches high with a plain head and neck, strong symmetrical shoulders well set on a deep, thick brisket; good back and loins, deep quarters, capital knees and hocks, and plenty of bone below them. Her round legs and fetlocks, however, give her a rather ricketty appearance, and she is far from a taking mare to the eye; indeed cannot be termed otherwise than a big, plain, raking sort of a mare. The excitement attendant upon the second grand dish of the week having cooled down, a party of 11 sat down to the Grand Stand dock Nursery Plate, and the *coups* landed in this stake by Martyrdom and Moonstone, received another connecting link, as one of the feathers of the handicap, Johannisberg "did" a 5 to 4 chance cleverly from the neat Miss Sharpe. Although French and Chaloner went respectively to the scale for Derbys at 8st (12lb. extra) and 7st 13lb., the latter was the favourite for the Grand Surrey Foal Stakes, it was wisely determined to allow Carfax £50 and then divide the stakes, as the ground was like a turnpike road, and both have valuable engagements awaiting them at Ascot. As Claudius is still a maiden, Kingcraft performed the walk over, to the delight of the Cockneys, who, as a matter of course, followed the Derby form and backed a flock of sheep. The Acorn Stakes, for two year old fillies, attracted a baker's dozen to the post of whom Bicycle was mulcted in a 7lb, and Lizzie Cowl in a 5lb penalty, so that the talent made another cast, and pinned their affections on Hopbine, a big, leathering filly, by Dundee out of Rose of Kent, in Joseph Dawson's stable with a warm reputation. The field included more good-looking maidens, and Chevisaunce, a bloodlike sister to Lord Lyon and Achievement, about whom a popular young nobleman accepted 2,000 to 160 in a bet, collared the hill and won rather cleverly by half a length from Bicycle, demonstrated the indecorous folly of leathering filly fashion by turning the tableson Lizzie Cowl. The favourite, after showing plenty of speed to the distance, was a respectable third, and unless we are egregiously in error, one or two behind will make a shine in Nurseries before the season is over. For the Dardans Stakes, with which the curtain fell, Star Thicket was the spotted, owing to her having deserted her colours, and, lastly, if he has not been guilty of any neglect or misconduct conducing to his wife's adultery. And here it is to be observed that the maintenance of these restrictions and qualifications is treated by the Legislature as a matter not merely of equity to the erring wife, but of public concern. The enactments which followed the Divorce Act made special provision for lunatic divorcees not being granted when any of these imputations could be successfully made against the petitioner. It cast upon a public officer, the Queen's Proctor, the duty of intervening at any time, and bringing them to light, and even empowered individuals, whether interested in the matter, or entire strangers, to come forward and do the like. It is only, therefore, if the petitioner is free from all reasonable complaint of misconduct himself that the Legislature intended to release him from bonds in their terms and their nature permanent. The statute accorded to those to whose own conduct no blame could be imputed a relief from religious voluntarily undertaken and still binding, but which the unprovoked misconduct of others had rendered a grievous and intolerable burden. But it is not, it seems to me, intend to do more. It did not intend to affirm that adultery of the wife at once conferred upon the husband an immediate though dissoluble right to the dissolution of the contract of marriage dissolved, leaving his release from the contract as a simple right growing out of the breach of it by the other party, and thus placing it on a level with a contract for the sale of goods or the hire of a ship. When the Court, therefore, is asked to deal with this question of insanity as courts of law would deal with a case of ordinary contract, the answer is that marriage is not an ordinary contract. When the analogy of legal remedies in other cases of contract is put forward for adoption, the answer is that the analogy does not exist. If it did it would no doubt give a summary solution to all difficulties, but a ratner startling one. A lunatic at common law is liable to be sued, and until arrest was abolished held to bail; just the same a sane man. There is no need at common law for the appointment of a guardian or the nomination of any one to act in the lunatic's place; the suit proceeds in all respects as if the defendant were sane. If this Court, then, were dropping back again into this third place, went clearly to the fore. Grimshaw sent her out in commencing the descent, Paté and Hawthorndale being in immediate attendance to the "corner," where the last named disappeared from the van, and directly they were set running in earnest at the road Hester resigned the lead to Paté; in fact, a quarter of a mile from home the favourite was "as dead as a stone." Sunshine then came out on the whip hand of Paté, with Gamos and Carfax in pursuit on the upper ground, and Gertrude next the rails to the distance, up to which point both Carfax and Gertrude had been going uncommonly well. They then simultaneously responded, and Sunshine had no enough for the best of it opposite the Stand than Gamos, indulged with a pull at the foot of the hill, challenged, and as soon as Snowden moved on Mr. Merry's filly she swerved slightly from the whip, whereupon Gamos collared her inch by inch, and won cleverly at the finish by a length; three parts of a length separated second and third, the latter being placed in the order given above at clear intervals. Run in 2 min 52 sec; nett value of the stakes £4,350.

PEDIGREE, PERFORMANCES, AND ENGAGEMENTS OF THE WINNER.

PEDIGREE.—Gamos, ch f, Mr. G. Jones's, bred by Lord Falmouth, is by Saunterer out of Bess Lyon, by Longbow, her dam Daughter of Toscar, by Bay Middleton out of Maid of Masham.

PERFORMANCES.—(1869) At Bath, carrying 8st 7lb, won the Weston Stakes, beating Lady of Lyons 8st. 2lb, Hollandaise 8st 2lb, and nine others. At Harpenden, carrying 9st, won the Two Year Old Stakes, beating Paté 9st, by three parts of a length, Temple 8st 10lb, and six others. At Newmarket Summer Meeting, carrying 9st 4lb, won the Windsor Stakes, beating Calypso, 8st. 8lb, by a head. At Goodwood, carrying 8st. 7lb, won the Nineteenth Buntinck Memorial, beating Gertrude, 8st 7lb, by a neck, Sunlight, 8st 10lb, and Blue Bell, 8st 7lb. At Weymouth, carrying 9st, won the Lodmoor Stakes, beating Recorder, 8st, 10lb, by two lengths. At Bedford, carrying 9st, won a length in the Woburn Park Stakes, won by Paté, 9st. At Leicester, carrying 9st, was beaten two lengths in the Gopsal Park Stakes, won by the Blue Bell colt (Barford). At Newmarket Second October Meeting, carrying 9st 11lb, won the Windsor Stakes, beating Florian, 8st 12lb, by half a length, and Guy Dayrell 9st 11lb.—(1870) At Bath, carrying 8st 7lb, was not placed in the Eighteenth Biennial, won by Macgregor, 8st 7lb.

ENGAGEMENTS.—At Goodwood, in the Bentinck Memorial; at York August Meeting, in the Yorkshire Oaks; at Doncaster, in the Park Hill Stakes; at Newmarket, in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes; at the Houghton Meeting, in the Free Handicap of 100 sovs each, A F.

MORDAUNT *v.* MORDAUNT, COLE, AND JOHNSTONE.

JUDGMENT.

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES, JUNE 2.

(Before the LORD CHIEF BARON, Lord PENZANCE, and Mr. Justice KEATING.)

THIS appeal to the Full Court, from the order of the Judge Ordinary, staying proceedings in the suit, was argued on the 27th and 28th of April last, and their Lordships took time to consider their decision.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Mr. Inderwick appeared for Sir Charles Mordaunt, the petitioner; Dr. Deane, Q.C., Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Searle for Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, the guardian *ad litem* of Lady Mordaunt.

As their Lordships differed in opinion, they delivered separate judgments, as follows:—

Mr Justice Keating gave his reasons for holding that the order of the Judge Ordinary was right, and the appeal against it ought to be dismissed.

Lord Penzance.—The main question to which the insanity of the respondent gives rise is, whether the suit can be permitted to proceed to a decree against her so long as she remains insane. A suggestion has been made that the order now under appeal should be altered by staying the proceedings for a time until recovery shall be declared hopeless. An obvious objection to this course is that the probability of recovery is a matter more of speculation than of definite conclusion. But it seems to me that the propriety of adopting it depends upon the legal effect of the respondent's insanity, so long as that insanity continues. If while the insanity continues the petitioner is entitled, nevertheless, to proceed to prove his case; it would still be right, in justice to the respondent, to stay the proceedings for a reasonable time, to take the chance of her recovery, before the charge is pressed against her. If, on the other hand, the true view is that no proof or decree can lawfully be made against her so long as she continues insane, there is no need, as it seems to me, for a stay of proceedings for any period short of her recovery, and no justification for the postponement of a decision on the main matter, which the parties have asked at our hands. The authority of this Court to entertain a suit for the dissolution of marriage is derived wholly and solely from the statute by which this Court was first instituted. The relief which the Court was then for the first time empowered to give in cases where the marriage vow had been violated is defined and regulated by the various provisions of that statute, and restricted by the conditions thereby imposed. The language that has been held in arguments invites and provokes some consideration of the nature and extent of these various provisions. It has been argued that marriage is nothing but a contract, subject to all the legal incidents of an ordinary contract, and giving rise to the like legal remedies. From this position, if tenable, the conclusion would not be difficult that insanity in her who has broken the contract should be no bar to the remedy of him who complains of the breach of it. For the Courts of Law and Equity have always, though in different ways, enforced remedies arising out of contract, notwithstanding the insanity of the defendant. But, is it true that marriage is an ordinary contract? Surely it is something more. I may be excused if I dwell somewhat on this matter, because I conceive it lies at the very root of the question in dicussion. Marriage is an institution. It confers a *status* on the parties to it and upon the children that issue from it. Though entered into by individuals, it has a public character. It is the basis upon which the framework of civilized society is built, and, as such, is subject in all countries to general laws, which dictate and control its obligations and incidents, independently of the volition of those who enter upon it. Marriage, moreover, has features which belong to no other contract whatever, and notably those two—it cannot be rescinded, even by the consent of both parties to it, and it is commonly contracted under the sanction of a religious ceremony. This, the leading feature of marriage, its indissolubility, was preserved by the law of this country up to the time that the statute constituting this Court passed into legislation. No matter how flagrantly the obligations of the contract had been violated on one side, there was no right to a release from the corresponding obligations on the other. Cases of grievous hardship brought about necessarily by measures above and beyond the law for those who could afford to pay for them; but the essence of the marriage contract remained the same, and the bargain to live together for better and for worse continued to be one from which there was no voluntary retreat or legal escape. To what extent, then, did the Legislature intend by the Divorce Act to break in upon the integrity of this system? It is worth while to examine this matter, for the power conferred by the Act of resorting to this Court has been treated in argument as if it were simply a new means of asserting a pre-existing right. According to this view the act of adultery is treated as conferring at once the right to a dissolution, and the Divorce Act only as furnishing the necessary machinery. But is this so? It appears to me that the new remedies, like those of a more limited character accorded by the Ecclesiastical Courts, were granted, if I may use the expression, rather *ex gratia* than *ex debito justitiæ*. The Divorce Act kept alive the restrictions under which the Legislature in the case of Divorce Bills, and the Legislature in the case of divorce suits *a mensâ et thoro* had been used to act, and those restrictions plainly show the spirit in which relief was granted. It was a principle of universal application in the Spiritual Courts that a suitor who prayed for a relaxation of his marriage should come into court with clean hands. It was further necessary that he should not, even in a moment of excitement, have pardoned his wife and taken her back to his home. It was a further principle that he should be sincere in the grievance under which he professed to suffer. And, lastly, he was bound to be prompt, and not open to the charge of unreasonable delay. In a like spirit, a Divorce Bill, when passing through the House of Lords, was treated rather as a matter of general merits, laying the foundation for a measure of grace than a mere investigation of delinquency, drawing after it an absolute right to redress. The entire conduct of the husband was submitted to review, the complaints and excuses of the wife were entertained, and the Bill, which passed into a law only if the case were in all respects meritorious, was liable to be defeated in its last stages if the husband failed to restore an adequate part of the fortune, if any, that his wife had brought him. No doubt the breadth of this discretion in granting relief was much narrowed, and its limits defined when the dissolution of marriage was confided to the hands of a regular tribunal; still a large discretion was left. The Court, under section 31, has the discretion to refuse a decree if the petitioner has been guilty of adultery, if he has been guilty of cruelty, if he has been fairly chargeable with unreasonable delay, if he has wilfully and without reasonable excuse separated himself from his wife, or has deserted her, and, lastly, if he has been guilty of any neglect or misconduct conducing to his wife's adultery. And here it is to be observed that the maintenance of these restrictions and qualifications is treated by the Legislature as a matter not merely of equity to the erring wife, but of public concern. The enactments which followed the Divorce Act made special provision for lunatic divorcees not being granted when any of these imputations could be successfully made against the petitioner. It cast upon a public officer, the Queen's Proctor, the duty of intervening at any time, and bringing them to light, and even empowered individuals, whether interested in the matter, or entire strangers, to come forward and do the like. It is only, therefore, if the petitioner is free from all reasonable complaint of misconduct himself that the Legislature intended to release him from bonds in their terms and their nature permanent. The statute accorded to those to whose own conduct no blame could be imputed a relief from religious voluntarily undertaken and still binding, but which the unprovoked misconduct of others had rendered a grievous and intolerable burden. But it is not, it seems to me, intend to do more. It did not intend to affirm that adultery of the wife at once conferred upon the husband an immediate though dissoluble right to the dissolution of the contract of marriage dissolved, leaving his release from the contract as a simple right growing out of the breach of it by the other party, and thus placing it on a level with a contract for the sale of goods or the hire of a ship. When the Court, therefore, is asked to deal with this question of insanity as courts of law would deal with a case of ordinary contract, the answer is that marriage is not an ordinary contract. When the analogy of legal remedies in other cases of contract is put forward for adoption, the answer is that the analogy does not exist. If it did it would no doubt give a summary solution to all difficulties, but a rather startling one. A lunatic at common law is liable to be sued, and until arrest was abolished held to bail; just the same a sane man. There is no need at common law for the appointment of a guardian or the nomination of any one to act in the lunatic's place; the suit proceeds in all respects as if the defendant were sane. If this Court, then, were dropping back again into this third place, went clearly to the fore. Grimshaw sent her out in commencing the descent, Paté and Hawthorndale being in immediate attendance to the "corner," where the last named disappeared from the van, and directly they were set running in earnest at the road Hester resigned the lead to Paté; in fact, a quarter of a mile from home the favourite was "as dead as a stone." Sunshine then came out on the whip hand of Paté, with Gamos and Carfax in pursuit on the upper ground, and Gertrude next the rails to the distance, up to which point both Carfax and Gertrude had been going uncommonly well. They then simultaneously responded, and Sunshine had no enough for the best of it opposite the Stand than Gamos, indulged with a pull at the foot of the hill, challenged, and as soon as Snowden moved on Mr. Merry's filly she swerved slightly from the whip, whereupon Gamos collared her inch by inch, and won cleverly at the finish by a length; three parts of a length separated second and third, the latter being placed in the order given above at clear intervals. Run in 2 min 52 sec; nett value of the stakes £4,350.

PEDIGREE, PERFORMANCES, AND ENGAGEMENTS OF THE WINNER.

PEDIGREE.—Gamos, ch f, Mr. G. Jones's, bred by Lord Falmouth, is by Saunterer out of Bess Lyon, by Longbow, her dam Daughter of Toscar, by Bay Middleton out of Maid of Masham.

PERFORMANCES.—(1869) At Bath, carrying 8st 7lb, won the Weston Stakes, beating Lady of Lyons 8st. 2lb, Hollandaise 8st 2lb, and nine others. At Harpenden, carrying 9st, won the Two Year Old Stakes, beating Paté 9st, by three parts of a length, Temple 8st 10lb, and six others. At Newmarket Summer Meeting, carrying 9st 4lb, won the Windsor Stakes, beating Calypso, 8st. 8lb, by a head. At Goodwood, carrying 8st. 7lb, won the Nineteenth Buntinck Memorial, beating Gertrude, 8st 7lb, by a neck, Sunlight, 8st 10lb, and Blue Bell, 8st 7lb. At Weymouth, carrying 9st, won the Lodmoor Stakes, beating Recorder, 8st, 10lb, by two lengths. At Bedford, carrying 9st, won a length in the Woburn Park Stakes, won by Paté, 9st. At Leicester, carrying 9st, was beaten two lengths in the Gopsal Park Stakes, won by the Blue Bell colt (Barford). At Newmarket Second October Meeting, carrying 9st 11lb, won the Windsor Stakes, beating Florian, 8st 12lb, by half a length, and Guy Dayrell 9st 11lb.—(1870) At Bath, carrying 8st 7lb, was not placed in the Eighteenth Biennial, won by Macgregor, 8st 7lb.

ENGAGEMENTS.—At Goodwood, in the Bentinck Memorial; at York August Meeting, in the Yorkshire Oaks; at Doncaster, in the Park Hill Stakes; at Newmarket, in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes; at the Houghton Meeting, in the Free Handicap of 100 sovs each, A F.

The 92D OAKS STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three year old fill